



# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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ARMED!

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

## THE OUTLOOK.

Easter is over and the House of Commons has returned to work. In a fortnight's time—on May 5—it will be debating the second reading of the Woman Suffrage Bill, introduced by Sir George Kemp.

### The Household Franchise.

As our readers are aware, the measure, which has been reduced to its present form in order to meet the views of men of all parties in the House of Commons, gives the vote solely to women householders. The full text is as follows:—

A BILL TO CONFER THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE ON WOMEN.  
(1) Every woman possessed of a household qualification, within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1832), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situated.

(2) For the purposes of this Act a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary borough or county division.

The number of women enfranchised will be about a million.

### A Democratic Bill.

The household franchise has for long been recognised by men of all shades of opinion as essentially democratic. In 1867, both political parties concurred in the extension of the Parliamentary vote to men householders, and in 1869 the municipal vote was given, with the consent of both parties, to an electorate consisting of men and women householders and occupiers. It should be noted that the qualification of householder is not one of wealth, but of status. The "house" in respect of which the vote is obtained may be rented at not more than a shilling or two a week, it may even not be a house at all in the ordinarily accepted meaning of the word, but simply a tenement of a few rooms or even a single apartment. On the other hand, the qualification ensures that only responsible persons will be enfranchised—women who are fulfilling all the obligations of citizenship, but who had hitherto been denied citizen rights.

### A Comparison with Last Year's Bill.

Last year criticism was directed from the Government Bench against the Conciliation Committee's Bill on two counts. Firstly, it was said that the Bill would enable rich men to obtain fagot votes by enfranchising their wives and daughters on account of property in their possession while conferring no such privilege on the working classes. We are of opinion that this fear was wholly unfounded and that the Bill would not have lent itself to such procedure;

but the Conciliation Committee, anxious to leave no stone unturned to secure universal support for their measure, have met this criticism by reducing the Bill this year to plain household franchise and by prohibiting the enfranchisement of a husband and wife within the same constituency. Secondly, exception was taken to the Bill last year on account of its limited title ("A Bill to give the vote to women occupiers") which would have prevented the moving of amendments to widen its scope in committee. The Bill this year has, as will be seen, an "open" title and all amendments will therefore be in order.

### Prospects of the Bill.

After the second reading has been carried a determined effort will be made to obtain facilities from the Government. It is difficult to see on what grounds these can be refused. There are still six or seven weeks to the Coronation recess, and there is only one important Government measure before the House of Commons. The favourite plea of "no time" will therefore be a difficult one to substantiate. Again, Mr. Asquith will find it hard to convince the members of the House of Commons that the Bill is undemocratic. And, finally, the whole-hearted support which the Bill has received from local councils in important cities and towns throughout the country knocks the bottom out of the argument that the Bill has not the backing of public opinion. It only needs determined pressure to get the Bill carried into law this Session.

### The "Most Important."

We are glad to see that the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily News*, "F. W. W.," recognises the supreme importance of the Woman's Bill. In the *Daily News*

Tuesday last he says, in referring to the Fridays reserved for private members' bills:—

The most important of these debates will be on May 5, when the Women's Suffrage Bill will come on for second reading, motions for rejection being tabled by Sir Maurice Levy and Mr. Annan Bryce. The immediate work before Suffragists is to ensure the presence in the House of Commons of every member in favour of the measure, on that day, and to leave no stone unturned to secure the conversion of foes into friends.

#### Grand Committee Procedure.

Although last year the Government opposed the reference to a Grand Committee of the Conciliation Bill for Woman Suffrage, it appears that they themselves are going to make very free use of this procedure in the present year. The important Government Bills which it is said are to be sent to Grand Committee include Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Scheme, and the Bill for the Reversal of the Osborne Judgment. All this proves more conclusively than ever the insincerity of the plea advanced in June last by the Government that the Conciliation Bill could not properly be dealt with in Grand Committee.

#### Cabinet Autocracy.

The complaints which the Women's Social and Political Union have made of Government dominance over the Commons, as exemplified last year in the destruction of the Conciliation Bill, have aroused widespread attention, and have set the men politicians thinking upon this subject, which previously they were apt to ignore. At the Conference of the Independent Labour Party, the question was raised by means of a resolution urging that—

In order to establish the authority of the elected representatives of the people in Parliament against the overpowering political influence now exercised by Ministers, who treated nearly every important decision of the House of Commons as a vote of confidence on the refusal of which a Dissolution might follow as a penalty, the Labour group in the House of Commons be requested to ignore a such possible consequences and declare their intention to force their own issues and to vote steadfastly on the merits of the questions brought before them.

Mr. Jowett, M.P., supported this motion, and declared that at the present time we live under Cabinet government and not representative government. The resolution had the support also of Mr. Lansbury, M.P. The Conference arrived at no decision upon the point, but the debate has once again advertised the fact that the Government have at the present time undue power of stifling any movement towards reform which springs from the rank and file of the House of Commons.

#### Militancy in Other Lands.

In two parts of the world (in Mexico and in Albania) political struggles are at the present time being waged by forcible means, but not a murmur is made by those who in this country condemn the infinitely less forcible methods of the Suffragettes. Discussing the Albanian revolt against the Turks, the *Morning Post* refers to the insurgents, their aims and methods, with the fullest sympathy. Says this journal:—

The Albanians are called insurgents. What they want can be gathered from Austrian and other sources. They are said to be ready to lay down their arms upon conditions.

After enumerating these conditions, the *Morning Post* continues:—

All this makes an eminently reasonable programme, which any civilised Government would accept and carry out. The sympathy of all the free men of Europe will be with the Albanians. If the Turkish Government is wise, it will accept the submission of the Albanian clans upon terms substantially identical with their demands, save and except only the suggestion of autonomy under a Governor nominated by the Powers. That is the last thing to which the Turks can consent, nor would the Albanians fight for that alone if their other demands were met in a friendly spirit and honourably fulfilled.

The extraordinary clearness of sight which distance lends to politicians is a most remarkable thing. Those who absolutely fail to understand the cause and the cure for the present revolt of British women, have not the smallest difficulty in understanding and sympathising with the aims and tactics of the people who in foreign countries revolt against injustice.

#### The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Bill.

The resolution of the Dublin Corporation that a Petition in favour of the Conciliation Bill, sealed with the Seal of the City, should be presented in person by the Lord Mayor and Councillors at the Bar of the House of Commons has aroused great interest. No date has yet been fixed for the interesting ceremony, but it is expected that it will be very shortly. The Women's Social and Political Union is preparing a hearty welcome for the Lord Mayor, and has, through the Irish Women's Franchise League, offered hospitality at the Hotel Cecil to the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and their party.

#### The N.U.T. Conference at Aberystwith.

The defeat of the proposal that the Standing Orders should be suspended in order to permit of a Woman Suffrage resolution being discussed at the Teachers' Conference is a sign that the women teachers must in future claim a larger share in the management of their Trade Union if that Union is to be of any real use to them. At present they are apt to leave the affairs of the Union too largely in the hands of its men members. This is a natural consequence of women's deprivation of citizen rights, because such deprivation inculcates the false lesson that women ought to confide their interests to the care of men. The fate of the Woman Suffrage resolution shows the urgent need for a change of policy on the part of women teachers. At present they are doing the larger share of paying the piper, while the men teachers are calling the tune and acting as the representatives, or misrepresentatives rather, of the women, on the Committees and at the Annual Conference. The result is that while the Union promotes the interests of its men members, it is neglecting the interests of its women members. For although the Teachers' Union adopts a policy of direct Labour representation for men, on the plea that this is essential for the defence of their economic position, its Annual Conference declines to call for the enfranchisement of women teachers. In fact, these women are having their political interests—on which depend their economic interests—injured instead of promoted by their Trade Union. Miss Isabel Cleghorn delivered what is perhaps the finest presidential address ever made at any Conference of the Teachers' Union, yet she and all her women colleagues in the profession are debarred from taking a practical part in bringing about the adoption of the educational reforms which Miss Cleghorn outlined in so impressive a way. What an irony! And what a spur to women teachers to be up and doing in the assertion of their rights! For them as for other women it must be votes first—other things afterwards.

#### Contents of this Issue.

We are very glad to be able to give our readers this week an article by Lady Robert Cecil on "The Voluntary Worker and the Vote," which has been specially written for *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. In this number also we give the full report of Mr. Laurence Housman's speech at Queen's Hall, promised in our last issue. Mr. Pethick Lawrence discusses Mr. Belloc's book on "The Party System," and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence writes on the Procession of 1911. Our Cartoon this week has been generously contributed by Mr. Poyntz Wright, a letter from whom appears under "Our Post Box." An interesting account of new Bills adopted by the Russian Duma, specially affecting women, appears on another page.

#### Items of Interest.

The American Chemical Society, which last year made Mme. Curie an honorary member, has sent her a special invitation to take part in the International Chemical Congress to be held at Washington in 1912.

The City Council of Sheffield, the Town Councils of Inverness, Burton-on-Trent, Wolverhampton and Warrington, the Urban Councils of Cuckfield, Llangollen, and Pembroke (Dublin) and the Urban District Council of Hale have passed resolutions in support of the Conciliation Committee's Bill.

#### W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The London weekly meetings will be resumed at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on Monday, April 24, at 3 p.m., when one of the speakers will be the Hon. Malcolm M. Macnaghten, M.A., the well-known barrister. On May 1, 8, 15, and 22, these Monday afternoon meetings will be held in the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus. The Steinyard Hall meetings will recommence on Thursday, April 27, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak. These meetings are held every week, there is no charge for admission, and similar meetings are held weekly in all centres throughout the country where the Union is represented.

#### May 5.

What promises to be a most important meeting has been arranged to take place in the Town Hall, Kensington, on Friday, May 5 (the date of the second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill), when Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair. Tickets: Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1s. (all numbered and reserved) can be had from Miss Cooke, ticket secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., and from the Kensington Union.

#### June 17.

Procession details will be found elsewhere. Tickets for the great Demonstration at the Albert Hall, on Saturday, June 17, can be obtained from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Prices: Amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena, 1s.; upper orchestra and balcony, 6d.; boxes, £1 10s., £1 1s., and 12s. 6d., all numbered and reserved. Miss Hambling will be glad to have the names of those willing to steward at the Albert Hall.

#### Festival of Empire.

Owing to the large number of visitors expected in London this summer, numbers of whom will visit the Festival of Empire, at the Crystal Palace, the W.S.P.U. have arranged to have a special kiosk (between the main bandstand and the Australian building) where literature and colours will be sold.

#### Important Meetings.

The following important meetings are a few of those already arranged, in addition to those announced above and on page 480 of *seg.*—Mrs. Pankhurst at the Festival Concert Room, York, on Friday, April 28; at Doncaster on Saturday, April 29; at the Empire, Barnsley, on Sunday, April 30; and at the Albert Hall, Sheffield, on Monday, May 1. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at Malins Hall, Falmouth, to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m. Miss Vida Goldstein at Malins Hall, Falmouth, to-night (Friday) at 8 p.m.; at the Spa, Felixstowe, on Saturday, April 29; at the Albert Hall, Sheffield, on Monday, May 1; and at the Town Hall Assembly Rooms, Rotherham, on Tuesday, May 2.

#### The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

All who heard the Rev. T. Rhonda Williams's speech at the Queen's Hall, on Monday, March 27 (published in last week's issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*), will be glad to know that it is being issued as a leaflet and is now in the Press.

#### TREASURER'S NOTE.

The following list of contributions includes subscriptions and donations received during two days only. Amongst them are a great number of small sums sent by working women and girls as the result of special effort during self-denial week. The following is a letter typical of the resources which are manifested by the members of the Union, in order that they may take an honourable part in the united work of filling up the coffers for the great campaign:—

I was unable to go to the last meeting in the Albert Hall, so I am sending you my railway fare (3s. 6d.) that I should have spent, also the 1s. I had saved to put in the collection box, and I sold my ticket again for another 1s.; that makes 5s. 6d. in all. I wish I could send more, but I am only a working girl.

An item on one of the collecting cards happens at the moment to catch my attention. Amongst many small entries, such as "Saved in Travelling," "Profit on Jam," "Saved on Flowers," amounting to a few pence or shillings, I see the substantial sum of £2 12s., and against the figures these words, "My week's salary." Is there any other cause in the world that could call forth such generosity on the part of those who have to work hard for their living?

Even the children share this enthusiasm for giving. The little son of one of the readers of this paper has sent a shilling, having put aside his weekly penny for twelve consecutive weeks in order to be able to make this contribution. He is nine years old. A little girl of ten has collected one pound sterling in small amounts. The first self-denial contribution came (as our readers will remember) from an old lady in Exeter, who sent 5s., the first fruits of the old age pension for which she had just qualified. Her touching example has been well and worthily followed by young and old in all ranks of life. The Treasurer takes one more opportunity of expressing to all her appreciation and her thanks.

E. P. L.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

March 28 to March 29.

Already acknowledged	£ s. d.	March 28 to March 29	£ s. d.
Miss Georgina Brady	0 7 0	Miss N. Carrington	0 18 0
Miss Charles	0 5 0	Miss A. Butcher	0 10 6
Miss O. S. Howse	0 5 0	Miss A. J. Case	0 3 6
Dr. H. B. Hansen	0 5 0	Miss Harmer	1 5 0
Mr. Bird	0 10 0	Dr. Rose Jordan	1 10 0
Miss M. Andrews	1 1 0	Miss A. L. Durham	0 10 0
Miss A. Potter	2 0 0	Mrs. Bamfield	0 18 8
Miss Lillie Wilkinson	0 5 0	Miss M. Fowler	1 1 0
Mrs. Neahitt	0 2 6	Miss R. Fowler	1 1 0
Mrs. M. H. Weston	1 12 0	Miss Edith Downing	1 2 0
Mr. Nahum?	2 0 0	Miss E. B. Billing	0 5 0
For Miss F. Hughes		Mrs. Boccquet	0 5 0
Miss R. M. Crawley	0 0 3	Dr. H. B. Hanson	0 12 6
Miss A. M. Crawley	0 0 3	Mrs. Jarvis	0 8 8
Profits on literature	0 5 0	Miss M. B. Herbert	2 0 6
Miss F. M. Russell	0 2 6	Miss F. E. Inglis	0 2 6
Miss A. W. Russell	0 2 6	Mrs. E. H. Dahl	0 15 6
Mrs. McCormick (At Home)	0 9 7	Mrs. Halsey	0 5 0
Miss Mills (At Home)	1 14 0	Miss Adèle Riley	0 3 8
For Self-Denial		From March, Cambs.	
A Cowardly Sympathiser	1 1 0	Mrs. Aveling	0 4 7
Miss Jean Bow	0 5 0	Miss M. Minett	0 3 4
Mrs. E. G. Beall	0 5 0	Mrs. F. B. Lovett	0 7 6
The Misses Clarke	0 1 6	Mrs. Norman	0 10 0
Miss Carlyle Graham	0 10 0	Coll. in envelopes	0 3 11
Miss Hassett	0 3 1	Miss A. B. Grant	0 10 6
Miss G. M. Caplen	0 2 6	Miss A. M. Harvey	1 14 6
Miss M. Doe	0 1 0	Miss Eleanor Casper	0 10 0
Miss M. Gray Allen	0 3 0	Miss A. Drinkwater	0 3 0
Mrs. Hornbrook	0 10 0	Anon. 8123	0 3 0
Miss Rosa Crandon Gill	0 10 0	Mrs. Helen Grant	0 10 0
Mrs. S. C. Horwood	0 2 6	Miss M. Hillott	0 3 0
Mrs. H. Gray	0 10 0	Miss A. B. L. Gurney	0 7 0
Mrs. E. M. Harmer	0 10 0	Miss A. A. Gange	0 7 0
Mrs. Hilda Riley	0 3 0	Miss K. M. Gardiner	0 14 0
Anon.	0 2 6	Miss Ellen Currie	0 3 8
Chelsea W.S.P.U. (coll. in envelopes)	8 17 0	Miss A. G. Brown	0 6 0
Hackney W.S.P.U. (coll.)	8 7 3	Miss E. S. Hoppen	0 1 0
Miss A. Briggs	0 2 6	Miss F. M. Cottrell	0 1 0
Mrs. T. B. Cross	0 3 0	Miss Sibella Jones	2 15 0
Miss L. A. Bailey	0 2 6	Miss B. J. Anderson	0 5 0
Mrs. J. A. S. Brown	0 10 0	Miss A. Bennett	0 6 3
Jas. Brown, Esq. (per Mrs. J. A. S. Brown)	0 5 0	Mrs. L. Dalton	0 10 0
Donald Brown, Esq. (do.)	0 1 0	Miss Mary Dalton	0 10 0
— Rao, Esq. (do.)	0 1 0	From Radlett	
Mrs. Low (do.)	0 3 6	Mrs. B. M. Clarke	0 10 6
A Sympathiser (do.)	0 1 0	Miss M. Cunningham	0 9 2
Mrs. Drever (do.)	0 1 0	Miss Alice Dunn	1 0 0
Mrs. F. Brown (do.)	0 5 0	Mrs. Gwendolyn Foley	0 10 0
Mrs. Sinclair (do.)	0 1 0	Miss Cottrell	0 10 0
J. M. Stewart, Esq. (do.)	0 2 0	Mrs. Foley	0 3 4
O. Fleeth, Esq. (do.)	0 1 0	Mrs. F. Outram	
G. Marwick, Esq. (do.)	0 1 0	M.D. Ch. B.	1 1 6
W. S. Watt, Esq. (do.)	0 2 0	Miss H. B. Raisin	0 13 6
Mrs. MacPherson (do.)	0 2 6	Mrs. Raisin	1 1 0
Miss Smith (do.)	0 1 0	Mrs. E. M. White	1 9 0
Mrs. Harvey (do.)	0 1 0	Miss J. K. Pollard	1 2 0
Mrs. Corrigan (do.)	0 6 0	Miss E. Crome	0 13 9
Mrs. Wilson (do.)	0 1 0	Miss Grace Chappelow	3 4 6
Mrs. Liddle (do.)	0 1 0	Miss B. H. Morley	1 0 0
Miss Clara Eldridge	0 2 0	Miss Minnie Swann	0 15 0
Miss S. R. Day	0 5 0	Miss A. G. Ferrier	0 10 0
Miss M. H. Harker	0 10 0	Miss J. L. Ferrier	1 0 0
Miss Anne Broatch	0 1 0	Mrs. Bertha Brewster	4 19 0
Miss R. Broatch	0 1 0	Miss W. R. Carey	0 18 0
Mrs. Florence Sinclair	0 1 0	Miss C. M. Hopkins	0 15 0
Miss M. W. Stokes	0 2 0	Miss Florence Spong	0 16 9
Miss S. K. Phelps	0 6 0	Mrs. Spong	1 0 0
Miss Diana Tyson	0 10 0	Mrs. Almée Rose	0 17 0
"A Sincere Friend"	0 5 0	Mrs. B. C. Pauli	0 10 0
Miss J. K. Pollard	0 8 0	Miss E. N. Vincent	0 8 0
Mrs. Alice Pollard	1 0 0	Miss A. M. Martin	0 14 0
Mrs. S. Anderson	0 2 6	Miss Le Geyt	0 2 0
"B. E."	0 6 0	Lady Idina Sackville	5 2 6
Miss L. A. Lewis	1 0 0	Mrs. A. M. Whiteley	0 2 6
Miss C. Dyce Sharp	0 2 6	Miss Rose Ebers	0 15 0
Miss Mary Postlethwaite	1 0 0	Miss E. B. Melrose	0 7 6
Miss R. U. Vawdrey	0 2 6	Miss M. L. Simpson	0 5 0
Miss Kate Palmer	0 10 0	Miss M. E. Stratton	0 6 6
Miss B. O. Whittom	0 7 6	Miss M. Thompson	0 5 0
Miss H. N. Topping	1 0 0	Miss L. M. Ross	3 8 1
Mrs. M. R. Mullineaux	0 5 6	Mrs. C. Rock	0 5 1
Mrs. N. Woodhouse	0 10 0	Miss Muriel Moore	0 3 0
Mrs. Tudor	0 6 0	Miss E. Refuljes	0 2 6
Miss M. Tudor	0 2 6	Miss Rosemary Powell	4 0 0
Miss Jean Neale	0 10 0	Miss Etta Rowlands	0 10 0
Mrs. S. Yerbury	0 10 0	Mrs. M. S. Pearce	1 3 8
Miss A. B. Storey	0 5 0	Mrs. Helen Tyson	0 7 0
Mrs. E. M. Stacey	0 5 0	Miss Leonora Tyson	1 17 6
Miss E. M. Wilkinson	0 3 6	Miss S. C. Parker	0 5 0
Mrs. George Tite	1 1 0	Miss Ellen Powell	0 10 0
Miss D. Stables	5 14 0	Miss M. Smallwood	0 2 6
Dr. and Mrs. Lovegrove	5 5 0	Miss W. I. Warren	0 3 0
Miss C. Napier	1 1 0	Miss C. Townsend	0 13 8
Albert H. Lowy, Esq.	0 10 6	Miss A. S. Linton	0 6 0
Dr. Flora Murray	1 1 0	Miss E. J. Roberts	0 10 0
Miss A. Wilkinson	0 10 0	Pinner W.S.P.U.	0 19 6
Miss Minna Shaw	0 2 6	Miss M. Shearer	1 5 3
The Misses Laurie	0 7 6	Miss F. Lord	0 9 6
Miss S. J. G. Perkins	1 0 0	Miss J. Young	0 5 0
Miss B. G. McLellan	1 0 0	Miss H. C. Saunders	2 14 2
"My Drop"	0 2 6	Mrs. Frank Wilde	0 18 6
Miss E. M. Swindells	1 1 0	Miss Kitty Marion	0 17 0
Per Miss K. Barrett		Miss Anne Midgley	0 6 0
Mrs. Delahay	0 3 9	Miss Ellen Midgley	0 14 0
Miss O. Fontaine	0 8 3	Miss D. M. Wilson	0 8 1
Sale of Antiques	1 1 5	Miss M. Mitchell	0 6 0
Mrs. D. A. Thomas (sale of puppets)	2 10 0	Miss M. F. Moore	2 16 3
For Miss F. Hughes		Mrs. H. C. Talbot	0 15 2
Miss May Havers	0 9 6	D. Rovers	1 1 0
Collected—Batham	0 10 8	I. Nahum?	0 3 9
Mrs. McCormick (per)	0 6 3	Mrs. Hannah Leyden	0 11 7
Mrs. Yorke (per)	0 4 11	Mrs. L. I. Sinclair	0 9 6
For Miss A. Kenney		Miss G. B. Sherris	0 13 0
Miss A. Hall (coll. in envelopes)	0 15 0	Miss A. J. Webb	0 10 0
For Miss G. Rice		Miss M. W. Milligan	1 1 0
Miss Margaret Fleon	5 0 0	Mrs. S. Manning	0 5 8
Miss Muriel Cooper	0 4 0	Miss Winfield	0 4 0
Miss Guthrie	0 6 0	Miss Miriam Levy	0 15 0
Miss Johnson	0 1 0	Miss A. Phillips	0 10 0
Miss Hylda Sutton	0 1 0	Mrs. F. M. Wills	0 10 0
Miss Lance	1 13 0	Mrs. I. M. Fleister	1 1 0
Mrs. Douglas Reid	0 4 4	Miss M. Pechey	0 10 8
For Miss Stephenson		Mrs. E. C. Skelton	0 8 3
Mrs. Rose Hyland	25 0 0	Miss Louisa Vincent	0 1 6
Miss Pittsmons	1 0 0	For Greenwich and Deptford W.S.P.U.	
Miss Barrowdale	0 7 0	Miss R. M. Billing	7 19 7
Miss S. J. Stephenson	1 1 0	"B. T. O."	0 12 8
Miss C. Smith	0 15 0	Miss M. D. Graham	1 5 3
Mrs. Race	0 2 0	Mrs. M. A. Aldham	1 8 6
Collecting Cards	1 13 6	Miss A. M. Clifford	0 16 6
Miss C. Bobby	0 6 0	Miss Alice Jones	0 7 0
Miss R. Housley	0 6 0	Miss M. E. Bayne	0 9 0
Miss B. J. Adams	0 4 0	Mrs. Billinghurst	5 0 0
A Cowardly Sympathiser	0 6 6	Mrs. Leigh	0 6 2
Mrs. B. L. Brown	0 7 6	Mrs. Matthews	0 2 0
Mrs. Clara Golett	0 5 2	Miss Wilson	0 10 0
Mrs. L. T. Ellis	0 11 0	For Miss A. Kenney	
Miss Alice Cameron	0 15 0	Miss C. B. Grant	0 5 8
Mrs. H. S. Cooper	0 10 0	For Miss Stephenson	
Mrs. John Gitch	0 14 0	The Misses Arensburg	0 17 0
Misses J. & N. Baxton	0 14 0	Mrs. Griffin	1 14 6
Mrs. J. E. Hay	0 4 8	Mrs. Britton	1 0 0
Miss W. J. Edmonds	0 1 9	Miss K. Brown	0 7 3
Miss Beatrice Blewett	0 12 0	Miss N. Holmes	0 17 0
Miss Alice Hacker	1 15 6	Mrs. F. Clarkson	0 2 7
Miss D. A. Harrison	0 1 6	The Misses Webster	1 0 0
Miss C. S. Howse	1 0 0	Mrs. Smith	0 5 6
Miss K. Chard	0 10 5	Miss M. Owen	0 10 0
Miss Gutteridge	0 7 0	Collected in streets	1 15 6
Miss Clare Brown	0 7 0	"by canvas"	1 0 8
Mrs. Whitworth	0 7 0	Sale of leaflets	1 3 8
Miss M. Bestman Jones	4 13 0	Collected, etc.	50 2 1
Anon. 9579	0 9 9	Per Miss V. Hughes	0 6 10
		Total	£93,741 15 0

Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed, "Barclay and Co."

Note.—The item "Miss H. J. Pole, £3 2s." in issue of April 14, was entered in error under Self-Denial Fund; it was for General Fund.

# THE HOUR OF SUCCESS.

Extracted from the Speech of Mr. Laurence Housman at the Queen's Hall, London, on Monday, April 10, 1911.

The Census Protest has brought the subject of Woman Suffrage before the public as no other event could have done, and in view of the great interest roused in it throughout the country—as well as the active part taken in it by Mr. Laurence Housman—we reproduce here the speech delivered at Queen's Hall by Mr. Housman on April 10, almost in full. After alluding to the saying that speech was given to man in order to conceal his thoughts Mr. Housman said there were Cabinet Ministers who seemed to think that they were put in an official position, and paid £5,000 a year by the ratepayers of this country in order that they might conceal the truth about what went on in their own Departments. Mr. Housman proceeded:—

When Mr. Burns was questioned about this Census protest, he said that the numbers who had evaded enumeration altogether were "negligible." Well, of course, they are negligible if he chooses to neglect them! and because they were negligible according to his mind he was going to show mercy and magnanimity "in the hour of success." If the Government only shows mercy and magnanimity in the hour of success, or what it chooses to think the hour of success, how often, by that same sign, has it had to own to defeat, when it has shown the very reverse of mercy and magnanimity? Well, of course, this particular mercy and magnanimity means that the Government have decided not to prosecute. And you agree that the Government are very wise not to prosecute, because it would make too evident to the public mind what I think is not sufficiently understood yet, that behind the thousands of Census resisters there were tens of thousands of evaders. The resisters were only the thin red fighting line.

## Mr. John Burns in a Hurry.

They knew that as far as their numbers were concerned they were going to be counted, but they knew that behind them were sheltered an innumerable host. Mr. John Burns, I noticed, was in a very great hurry to have that question asked and answered—I think he was afraid of what might come by the next post. I am not sure that he did not try to forget, or at all events lay aside out of his mind, things he had heard from certain localities I could mention.

It is quite a year ago—even before I spoke to the Women's Social and Political Union on the question of a Census protest—that I spoke to a very high legal authority about it. He is not so especially committed to the Suffrage movement as we are, and he said to me, "If you make this protest big enough the Government will not stir. All that the Government will do will be to try to make out that it was very small." You see even as long as a year ago a calm, impartial mind laid down what was going to happen, and it was a true prophecy. That is what has happened.

## How Does Mr. John Burns Know?

But I want now to examine a little the statement made by Mr. John Burns that the numbers of evaders was "altogether negligible." How does he know? What means did he take to know? Did he only count the people who walked round Trafalgar Square or who went into the Aldwych Skating Rink? If that was the case, it reminds one of the story St. Augustine told of the little child who tried to put the whole sea into a shell, and put it into a hole in the sand. Mr. Burns may have tried to count the women who went into the Skating Rink, but what about all those thousands of private houses and tenements, not only in London, but in England and Scotland and Ireland, that were full, many of them, of evaders? Did Government watchers at front and rear count the people who went in and out? Did Mr. John Burns pay his enumerators overtime for being on duty from six or seven o'clock on Sunday evening until twelve o'clock the next day? Very well then, if he did he must have spent thousands of pounds' worth of English money paid by the English taxpayers, and in that case, why did he not recover it by fines? Mr. John Burns has either been telling—well, officials, or he has been squandering public money without attempting to recover it. He is either untruthful or he is a waster. He cannot get out of that alternative.

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Now perhaps there were in a few cases private house watchers. I know of one house which for some particular reason the Government seemed to think was going to be very full indeed, and that house was watched for a couple of hours on the Sunday night. What happened? The women who came to the house exchanged coats and hats, and resorted to various other little feminine tricks which defy the male eye, and then they went out the other way, and they were counted again and again. Do you suppose that the little bit of extra counting has added to the accuracy of the Census returns? The Census returns, my friends, may be full of suspicions, but if the 1911 Census returns are going to be regarded as accurate, all I can say is, it will be a crime against science.

Mr. Burns, again, said, in answer to a further question, that the collectors found no special difficulty in collecting the details. Well, the collectors found no special difficulty because they made no special difficulty. When they went to a house and were refused all information they took it lying down, like Mr. John

Burns. The collectors came to my house and they got only one name, that was my own, and they got a very plain statement that the house was full of women who refused to give me any particulars whatever. And I can assure you the collector took it as all in the day's work, and as a thing that he had been accustomed to receiving that morning.

## Thousands upon Thousands.

I wonder if Mr. Burns knows as much about it as I know? But though I went a good deal about the country in connection with this Census protest, remember I only touched a fraction—just a section of those women who were going to resist, and even I can reckon thousands upon thousands of them. But I did not touch one-twentieth part of the places where this Census resistance was going on, and from that you can reckon how great the numbers must have been. The Census resistance, my friends, caught on. It was absolutely contagious because it was so logical. Why, people who said they thought it was silly, when they came to a meeting, and heard the reasons, became evaders. At one place I went to a man who was a statistician, and therefore exceedingly keen indeed upon the Census returns, got up and denounced the proposal. But in the end he and his wife evaded the Census.

Well, I should like to tell you just one or two experiences I have had in going round the country. At Ipswich, where I was to speak at a public meeting, the local registrar sent all the collectors to hear what I was going to say, so that they might know how to circumvent us. You should have seen those collectors' faces when I expounded the Act to them! I should say that they had never read the Act in their lives. They had just thought that Mr. John Burns' word was law, or that the Schedule was the Act. You never saw such astonishment and perplexity as there was on those collectors' faces when they found that they had no right to touch the evaders, that they had no power to force them to give information—that, in fact, they were black-mailers if they attempted to get the information out of them.

At another place there was no Suffrage organisation whatever, and I stayed for a good time. I met there a Liberal lady who asked me if I would speak on the Suffrage question if she got up a meeting. I said, certainly. I was going away for three weeks, but I would speak for her when I came back. She told me that she herself was a member of the Liberal party, and that most of the women Liberals of that place were in favour of the Suffrage. During my absence she tried to get up a public meeting. She consulted the party leaders, and she was told that they could not permit a Suffrage meeting because it would interfere with politics. Yes, it would interfere with party politics; it would teach the Liberal women, perhaps, to know their political souls were their own—or ought to be. And that, my friends, is party Liberalism as it is now. This great party, which speaks for freedom, dare not hold a meeting for Woman Suffrage for fear that its women should discover the possession of their own political souls. Yet even in that benighted place there were ten resisters, and so little did the collectors know about the numbers who were in those houses, that after the resisters had refused them information the collectors went on to the neighbours, to ask if they knew how many had slept in the house on the previous night. That does not look as though Mr. Burns had paid his collectors overtime to find out these invaluable particulars!

## Cooked Figures.

The Government may have been able to a certain extent to count heads, but if that was their only object, then the preparation of all those elaborate papers which have been drawn up has simply been a tremendous squandering and waste of public money. The Government may have added a hundred thousand or two on to the returns to try and balance up, but I assure you they have not got their Census as they have got it in previous years. The Government may cook the figures, but that is all they can do.

## The Government Feared to Strike.

You may ask me if the Government suppressed their knowledge and if they keep the public ignorant of how great this protest has been, what is the good of the protest? The good of the protest is that all over the country women have banded together to resist unrepresentative Government; they have struck unrepresentative Government a blow, and unrepresentative Government has thought it wise not to strike back again. It has given women a most tremendously increased sense of solidarity and sense of strength in numbers, and in that confidence they will go on to further things. I think nothing struck me so much as the extraordinary courage which was displayed by the missionaries, these women who are set down, often in a hostile population, working for the cause far away from great and encouraging and inspiring gatherings such as this. There you get real heroism—the heroism of these women, quite apart from anything that may be called sensationalism, pursuing the heavy, hard daily grind. And this Census protest has given them a most wonderful sense of solidarity and confidence in the numbers that are gathering round them. Everyone in their locality knows that though they may be few, they are representatives of a great army, and that is why the Government has not struck them. We think a great deal of a procession of ten thousand,

and we think a great deal of a monster meeting with one hundred thousand in it; these numbers are regarded by politicians as signs of a great and growing cause. But, my friends, far greater is an agreement of perhaps a hundred thousand women all over the country to incur the risks of pains and penalties, which they did in making this protest. I think it is one of the bravest things that they have done—those women isolated all over the country—because they really did not know what the Government was going to do. They took their courage in their hands and carried this thing through. They refused to put their hands to an instrument which might be used for legislation against women, and keep their hands down, and Census resistance has won hands down.

## The Absconding Shepherd of Woman Suffrage.

Just one last word. I want to tell you what I think is one of the most significant signs of the approaching triumph of this cause, and

that is that only a very few months ago Mr. Lloyd George said that had it not been for militant women would already have got the vote. Now, everyone knows that that is not true. Mr. Lloyd George himself knows that it is not true. Why did he say it? To save his face. Because he hates militancy, and to have to own that militancy has won the battle would be a great humiliation. Mr. Lloyd George is now afraid that the victory may be sprung upon him before he is able to say that militancy has retarded it, so he gets it in time, and you will see that Mr. Lloyd George has given his approval to the present Conciliation Bill, although the last Conciliation Bill could, by amendment, have been made exactly the same as this Conciliation Bill. You see, at last the Absconding Shepherd of Woman Suffrage has come back to the fold. But instead of being at the head he is ignominiously at the tail, and the women no longer regard him as a shepherd, but as a hireling, and they will not hear his voice.

## ONE REASON!

"But why be in such a hurry?" the placid "sympathiser" frequently asks of the Militant Suffragist, when the latter is trying to rouse her to action. The following extract from the *Empire Review* for April, provides one answer out of many:—

"I have seen a baby of two and a half-years hooking eyes. . . . Gravely and industriously this baby toiler placed hook after hook in its place on the card, saving a few minutes every hour to the mother who earns 3s. a week at the most monotonous, weary, treadmill type of 'woman's work' that exists. There are twelve hooks and eyes on each card and the worker is paid 10d. for every gross of cards. First she sews the hooks on to the cards and the child links each hook with an eye. Then they are stitched in place."

The writer goes on to state that in Great Britain there are 200,000 children who work for wages after school hours, between 80,000 and 90,000 half-timers, and 300,000 between thirteen and fourteen years of age who work full time, making over half a million breadwinners under fourteen years of age. Surely such cruel waste of childhood provides every possible reason for hurrying on the time when women will be in a position to deal effectively, through direct Parliamentary representation, with such horrors as this!

## A BRAVE SCHOOLGIRL.

Elizabeth Colley, a girl twelve years of age, was a few days ago the means of bringing to justice a thief against whom were as many as one hundred charges. After two men, who said they had come on behalf of the gas company, had called at her home, she found that the automatic gas meter had been broken open and the money stolen. She immediately ran after the men and seized hold of one of them. He pushed her aside, but she again caught hold of him, and did not release her grip until a policeman arrived on the scene and the man was arrested.

## MOONSHINE.

"It is all moonshine," said Miss Vida Goldstein at the Albert Hall, "for people to tell you that the vote has no effect on the economic status of women." And Miss Goldstein went on to say how before the women of Australia were enfranchised no one would listen to their demand for equal pay for equal work. But as soon as Woman Suffrage became law equal pay for equal work was established under the Commonwealth, and in the very next session a Bill was passed in Victoria giving equal pay for equal work for teachers in the junior grade. Exactly the same thing has happened in other States where women have the vote. In Wyoming the law provides that women teachers shall be paid for the same work the same salaries as men teachers. "In Utah, the news that the ballot had been given to women," says the *Woman's Journal*, "was quickly followed by the announcement that the Legislature had passed a Bill to give women teachers the same pay as men when they hold certificates of the same grade." And Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell, who served in Colorado for three terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says, "There is no difference made in teachers' salaries on account of sex." We also learn that in Atlanta, where women have not the vote, the women-teachers have been trying to get an increase of salary, and have failed.

## BRAVE NURSES.

Another instance of the bravery of women! A fire broke out at the County Council Hospital at Perth, and a panic arose in the children's ward, which, being built of corrugated iron, soon became red-hot, "but the heroic nurses, amidst the roar of flames and the crash of falling timber," says an *Evening Times* correspondent, "immediately set to work to rescue the inmates, all of whom were got out safely."

In recognition of her brave action, Nurse Hilda Elizabeth Wolsey, who at the risk of her own life recently saved that of a patient of the Hanwell Asylum, is to be awarded the Albert Medal of the Second Class.

## WOMAN PRESIDENT OF N. U. T.

The National Union of Teachers met yesterday at Aberystwyth, and heard its first presidential address from a woman, Miss OLSON, of Sheffield. It was the kind of speech to confirm one in the belief that women are even more interested than men in the work of education, and have more understanding of its essentials. . . . Miss OLSON covered the whole field of education, from the infant school to the university, and had much to say that was well worth quarrelling with—which is the very highest test of excellence in a presidential address.—*Manchester Guardian*.

## EXTENDED HOUSEKEEPING.

In VOTES FOR WOMEN recently we told how Mrs. Crane had been cleaning the towns in Minnesota. We have since heard that at Tarrytown the Women's Civic League is inquiring into the question of what becomes of the town's garbage. They complain that it is not removed regularly, and when it is taken away they want to know what becomes of it. They are also favouring a municipal lighting plant, and have pointed out that electricity could be supplied to the village for six cents a kilowatt, and that enough profit could be made to light the streets, whereas fifteen cents is now charged by the company. In Atlanta also, the other day, says the *New York Evening News*, the representative women of the city taught an object-lesson in municipal cleanliness which the male population will not soon forget. "Society leaders and club women donned white aprons and armed themselves with brooms to lead a militant crusade against dirt in the city's streets and back yards. They obtained the assistance of five or six thousand housewives, each of whom agreed in advance to set apart the day for the general cleaning of their respective premises. For this one day in the year the municipal street cleaning and sanitary department turned over its hundreds of men and its scores of mule teams and wagons to the officers of the Federated Women's Clubs of America. Officers and members, brooms in hand, showed how much can be accomplished by individual effort, and when the sun set it was upon a brighter, cleaner city. Mrs. W. Woods White, president of the Federated Clubs, was the head of the crusade."

## A NOVELIST'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

What has the mere intellectual qualification to do with the matter? The more women differ from men in the point of view the greater the need of their co-operation at the polls. The vote is not a pass in a public examination; it is an attribute of the personality of citizenship. None of us get it because we are virtuous, or pre-eminently intellectual; our claim is on the broad foundation of the right to have our say in public affairs. The test of a special endowment of a special kind of wisdom or power is wholly unknown both to law and common sense. The woman's vote of course will be a mingled yarn, wise and foolish together, like the man's, though happily of a different pattern. The woman's wisdom will come in handy to correct the occasional foolishness of the man, and the man's wisdom will no doubt return the compliment at need.

Mr. Richard Whiting,  
in a letter to the "Times."

## FRAU OR FRAULEIN?

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the advanced women of Germany have issued a strong protest against the use of the word "Fraulein" as applied to unmarried women. They consider that all women who have reached their majority are entitled to call themselves "Frau," just as a man, whether married or not, calls himself "Herr."

## DR. ETHEL SMYTH.

On the evening of the 1st of April a scene took place which left me with that strange sense of having taken part in something of historical import. The audience that filled the Queen's Hall had joined in a chorus. Dr. Ethel Smyth, who for over two hours had been conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and the chorus upon the platform, turned round as she heard the great refrain spreading like fire among her friendly hearers. The regular forces were a flame, the tune thundered out, and, like the beacon fire in her own opera, Ethel Smyth fanned the enthusiasm of the crowd. It was a notable crowd, the suffragists and suffragettes were there, but it was no mere propagandist spirit, but genius itself which set the audience singing: [*Here follows "The March of the Women."*] And as the surging roll of her orchestration tossed in foaming billows the white horses of freedom, one realised that not alone the song of the voteless women but the voice of all living strife was beating upon our ears. . . . The absence of Miss Smyth's name from festival programmes cannot be explained satisfactorily. . . . But the feature which above all makes one hope for the future is her evident concern with the necessities of her own day. When the public awakes, Dr. Ethel Smyth will find herself famous in Britain.

Reginald T. Buckley in "T. P.'s Weekly."

Miss Beatrice Harraden is one of the judges in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's £1,000 Prize Novel Competition.

# THE HOUR OF SUCCESS.

Extracted from the Speech of Mr. Laurence Housman at the Queen's Hall, London, on Monday, April 10, 1911.

The Census Protest has brought the subject of Woman Suffrage before the public as no other event could have done, and in view of the great interest roused in it throughout the country—as well as the active part taken in it by Mr. Laurence Housman—we reproduce here the speech delivered at Queen's Hall by Mr. Housman on April 10, almost in full. After alluding to the saying that speech was given to man in order to conceal his thoughts Mr. Housman said there were Cabinet Ministers who seemed to think that they were put in an official position, and paid £5,000 a year by the ratepayers of this country in order that they might conceal the truth about what went on in their own Departments. Mr. Housman proceeded:—

When Mr. Burns was questioned about this Census protest, he said that the numbers who had evaded enumeration altogether were "negligible." Well, of course, they are negligible if he chooses to neglect them! and because they were negligible according to his mind he was going to show mercy and magnanimity "in the hour of success." If the Government only shows mercy and magnanimity in the hour of success, or what it chooses to think the hour of success, how often, by that same sign, has it had to own to defeat, when it has shown the very reverse of mercy and magnanimity? Well, of course, this particular mercy and magnanimity means that the Government have decided not to prosecute. And you agree that the Government are very wise not to prosecute, because it would make too evident to the public mind what I think is not sufficiently understood yet, that behind the thousands of Census resisters there were tens of thousands of evaders. The resisters were only the thin red fighting line.

## Mr. John Burns in a Hurry.

They knew that as far as their numbers were concerned they were going to be counted, but they knew that behind them were sheltered innumerable hosts. Mr. John Burns, I noticed, was in a very great hurry to have that question asked and answered—I think he was afraid of what might come by the next post. I am not sure that he did not try to forget, or at all events lay aside out of his mind, things he had heard from certain localities I could mention.

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But I want now to examine a little the statement made by Mr. John Burns that the numbers of evaders was "altogether negligible." How does he know? What means did he take to know? Did he only count the people who walked round Trafalgar Square or who went into the Aldwych Skating Rink? If that was the case, it reminds one of the story St. Augustine told of the little child who tried to put the whole sea into a shell, and put it into a hole in the sand. Mr. Burns may have tried to count the women who went into the Skating Rink, but what about all those thousands of private houses and tenements, not only in London, but in England and Scotland and Ireland, that were full, many of them, of evaders? Did Government watchers at front and rear count the people who went in and out? Did Mr. John Burns pay his enumerators overtime for being on duty from six or seven o'clock on Sunday evening until twelve o'clock the next day? Very well then, if he did he must have spent thousands of pounds' worth of English money paid by the English taxpayers, and in that case, why did he not recover it by fines? Mr. John Burns has either been telling—well, officialisms, or he has been squandering public money without attempting to recover it. He is either untruthful or he is a waster. He cannot get out of that alternative.

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## Thousands upon Thousands.

I wonder if Mr. Burns knows as much about it as I know? But though I went a good deal about the country in connection with this Census protest, remember I only touched a fraction—just a section of those women who were going to resist, and even I can reckon thousands upon thousands of them. But I did not touch one-twentieth part of the places where this Census resistance was going on, and from that you can reckon how great the numbers must have been. The Census resistance, my friends, caught on. It was absolutely contagious because it was so logical. Why, people who said they thought it was silly, when they came to a meeting, and heard the reasons, became evaders. At one place I went to a man who was a statistician, and therefore exceedingly keen indeed upon the Census returns, got up and denounced the proposal. But in the end he and his wife evaded the Census.

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Elizabeth Colley, a girl twelve years of age, was a few days ago the means of bringing to justice a thief against whom were as many as one hundred charges. After two men, who said they had come on behalf of the gas company, had called at her home, she found that the automatic gas meter had been broken open and the money stolen. She immediately ran after the men and seized hold of one of them. He pushed her aside, but she again caught hold of him, and did not release her grip until a policeman arrived on the scene and the man was arrested.

## MOONSHINE.

"It is all moonshine," said Miss Vida Goldstein at the Albert Hall, "for people to tell you that the vote has no effect on the economic status of women." And Miss Goldstein went on to say how before the women of Australia were enfranchised no one would listen to their demand for equal pay for equal work. But as soon as Woman Suffrage became law equal pay for equal work was established under the Commonwealth, and in the very next session a Bill was passed in Victoria giving equal pay for equal work for teachers in the junior grade. Exactly the same thing has happened in other States where women have the vote. In Wyoming the law provides that women teachers shall be paid for the same work the same salaries as men teachers. "In Utah, the news that the ballot had been given to women," says the *Woman's Journal*, "was quickly followed by the announcement that the Legislature had passed a Bill to give women teachers the same pay as men when they hold certificates of the same grade." And Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell, who served in Colorado for three terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says, "There is no difference made in teachers' salaries on account of sex." We also learn that in Atlanta, where women have not the vote, the women teachers have been trying to get an increase of salary, and have failed.

## BRAVE NURSES.

Another instance of the bravery of women! A fire broke out at the County Council Hospital at Perth, and a panic arose in the children's ward, which, being built of corrugated iron, soon became red-hot, "but the heroic nurses, amidst the roar of flames and the crash of falling timber," says an *Evening Times* correspondent, "immediately set to work to rescue the inmates, all of whom were got out safely."

In recognition of her brave action, Nurse Hilda Elizabeth Wolsey, who at the risk of her own life recently saved that of a patient of the Hanwell Asylum, is to be awarded the Albert Medal of the Second Class.

## WOMAN PRESIDENT OF N. U. T.

The National Union of Teachers met yesterday at Aberystwyth, and heard its first presidential address from a woman, Miss CLEGGHORN, of Sheffield. It was the kind of speech to confirm one in the belief that women are even more interested than men in the work of education, and have more understanding of its essentials. . . . Miss CLEGGHORN covered the whole field of education, from the infant school to the university, and had much to say that was well worth quarrelling with—which is the very highest test of excellence in a presidential address.—*Manchester Guardian*.

## EXTENDED HOUSEKEEPING.

IN VOTES FOR WOMEN recently we told how Mrs. Crane had been cleaning the towns in Minnesota. We have since heard that at Tarrytown the Women's Civic League is inquiring into the question of what becomes of the town's garbage. They complain that it is not removed regularly, and when it is taken away they want to know what becomes of it. They are also favouring a municipal lighting plant, and have pointed out that electricity could be supplied to the village for six cents a kilowatt, and that enough profit could be made to light the streets, whereas fifteen cents is now charged by the company. In Atlanta also, the other day, says the *New York Evening News*, the representative women of the city taught an object-lesson in municipal cleanliness which the male population will not soon forget. "Society leaders and club women donned white aprons and armed themselves with brooms to lead a militant crusade against dirt in the city's streets and back yards. They obtained the assistance of five or six thousand housewives, each of whom agreed in advance to set apart the day for the general cleaning of their respective premises. For this one day in the year the municipal street cleaning and sanitary department turned over its hundreds of men and its scores of mule teams and wagons to the officers of the Federated Women's Clubs of America. Officers and members, brooms in hand, showed how much can be accomplished by individual effort, and when the sun set it was upon a brighter, cleaner city. Mrs. W. Woods White, president of the Federated Clubs, was the head of the crusade."

## A NOVELIST'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

What has the mere intellectual qualification to do with the matter? The more women differ from men in the point of view the greater the need of their co-operation at the polls. The vote is not a pass in a public examination: it is an attribute of the personality of citizenship. None of us get it because we are virtuous, or pre-eminently intellectual; our claim is on the broad foundation of the right to have our say in public affairs. The test of a special endowment of a special kind of wisdom or power is wholly unknown both to law and common sense. The woman's vote of course will be a mingled yarn, wise and foolish together, like the man's, though happily of a different pattern. The woman's wisdom will come in handy to correct the occasional foolishness of the man, and the man's wisdom will no doubt return the compliment at need.

Mr. Richard Whiteing,  
in a letter to the "Times."

## FRAU OR FRAULEIN?

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the advanced women of Germany have issued a strong protest against the use of the word "Fraulein" as applied to unmarried women. They consider that all women who have reached their majority are entitled to call themselves "Frau," just as a man, whether married or not, calls himself "Herr."

## DR. ETHEL SMYTH.

On the evening of the 1st of April a scene took place which left me with that strange sense of having taken part in something of historical import. The audience that filled the Queen's Hall had joined in a chorus. Dr. Ethel Smyth, who for over two hours had been conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and the chorus upon the platform, turned round as she heard the great refrain spreading like fire among her friendly hearers. The regular forces were aflame, the tune thundered out, and, like the beacon fire in her own opera, Ethel Smyth fanned the enthusiasm of the crowd. It was a notable crowd, the suffragists and suffragettes were there, but it was no mere propagandist spirit, but genius itself which set the audience singing: [Here follows "The March of the Women."]. And as the surging roll of her orchestration tossed in foaming billows the white horses of freedom, one realised that not alone the song of the voteless women but the voice of all living strife was beating upon our ears. . . . The absence of Miss Smyth's name from festival programmes cannot be explained satisfactorily. . . . But the feature which above all makes one hope for the future is her evident concern with the questions of her own day. When the public awakes, Dr. Ethel Smyth will find herself famous in Britain.

Reginald T. Buckley in "T. P.'s Weekly."

Miss Beatrice Harraden is one of the judges in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's £1,000 Prize Novel Competition.

## THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN.

Saturday, June 17, 1911.

Almost one seems to see the long line of women—of all ages, ranks, professions, with the industrial woman, the home-keeping woman—marching through the greatest city in the world. Almost one seems to hear the beating of the drums and the blare of the trumpets. And to see in the faces of the spectators along the route the conviction that the women are right, that it is a national disgrace that they were not enfranchised in their own country long ago. That will be said again and again on June 17. It will be said by British-born men and women, and, with a new and great significance, it will be said by men and women from the daughter countries beyond the seas.

There is a great deal to be done between today and Saturday, June 17. Not only is there the organising of the Procession itself, and the holding of innumerable meetings for making it known, but there are the units who will compose the Procession to be considered. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in her leading article this week, tells of some of the Societies that will take part. In this column we want to speak of some of the details connected with the W.S.P.U. contingents, and to call upon our loyal members, old and young, to join the ranks of the workers who are busily preparing for the great day. As in the last year's Procession, there will be contingents representative of all the professions and trades.

Fuller details will be given next week.

### PROGRESS IN GREECE.

A woman battling with cholera in the hospitals of Egypt attracted the attention of physicians. She was Catharine Panagiotaton, the first woman doctor of Greece. Her work was strikingly successful; but when she returned to Athens and was awarded a position as instructor in the university she found rocks in her path. Her first appearance on the lecture platform was greeted by shouts of "Go to the kitchen!" and it was discovered that a group of outsiders had been hired for an anti-feminist demonstration. Her students rallied to her defence. Another Greek woman in the public eye is Mrs. Catharine Lascaridon, who has fought for years to introduce kindergartens, sacrificing a fortune in establishing the schools, and also a seminary for kindergartners. Young girls from all over the Orient come to this seminary in Athens.—*Collier's*.

### THE WOMAN'S ARMY.

The days when Suffragists were jeered at are long since past. Whatever our private opinions are, we take these women seriously as a force to be reckoned with. Theirs is generally accepted now as a great organisation. . . . Nothing can stem its current, nothing deter its exponents. . . . It is at least dignified by the high courage, not only of its general, but its troopers, any one of whom would I think gladly face death if by such sacrifice the goal could be obtained. These women would pass by the little transitory things of life in the spirit of the brave women of old, who not only spurred their men on to battle, but when necessary fought with them side by side.—*Pioneer, India (London Letter)*.

### WHY?

A married couple named Frederick Walker and Mary Alice Walker, of Ancoats, were charged at the Manchester City Police Court on Wednesday, April 5, with child-neglect. Both the husband and wife drank to excess, and there does not seem to have been a pin to choose between them. The magistrates, however, sent the woman to prison for four months and the man for three. There was no apparent reason for this discrimination on the part of the magistrates except that the woman was a woman.—*Christian Commonwealth*.

### PLAIN WORDS FROM LADY CHANCE.

My answer to the question, "What have women, particularly women of the upper classes, to gain by the vote?" is "above all, self-respect." It is, or should be, humiliating to any educated woman to be used as an instrument of political warfare; to be implored to cajole, to charm, to educate, in fact, to influence in any way, legitimate or illegitimate, the male voter, and then to be thrust aside when this part of her work is done, and to be told that her political judgment is of less value than that of the men she has influenced. It would be no small gain to the national character if all women ceased to hold these semi-oriental views of their function in the body politic.

—Lady Chance in "The Outlook."

## SANDWICH WOMEN.

You are the very latest thing

In modern femininity;

You pass—a parti-coloured string—

Down West, and the vicinity,

With sandwich-boards that soil the wing

Of womanhood's divinity.

I wonder if you're bribed by cheques

For all the jibes and laughter you

Invoke, bemired by muddy specks,

The passing taxis wait for you,

With horses sneezing down your necks

And urchins calling after you.

Or if domestic duties bore

And fill you with satiety,

If politics you would explore

Regardless of propriety,

Then know—your cause will never score

By gutter notoriety!

JESSIE POPE.

—(In the "Pall Mall Magazine.")

And there will be a Historical Pageant, so that he who runs may read something of what women have done and are doing. He will read how in olden days women were Governors of Castles, Abbesses, Freemen of City Companies, and how they occupied powerful and important positions in relation to great affairs of State. In order to show him these things diligent search is being made among ancient records. And without a moment's delay (for two months is all too short) women are wanted to offer their time and their talents to Miss Downing or Miss Wallace Danlop, 12, Smith Street, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. (five minutes' walk from Sloane Square Station). There is an enormous amount of machining, carpentering, stencilling, sewing, and other work to be done, and if some can promise whole days so much the better. For the Pageant itself, Miss Downing wishes to hear from tall women especially, who should state their height, so that parts may be assigned to them, and dresses prepared. There will be foreign and Colonial contingents, and those ladies who are already in London and who wish to join either the Colonial or the International Contingents are asked to write to Clements Inn. There will again be a Prisoners' Pageant, and volunteers are wanted for this.

**Members of the W.S.P.U.!** Everyone is wanted on June 17. Those who acted as marshals or in other official capacities last year are asked to hold themselves free for similar duties this year. Offers of help in the great open-air campaign which is being organised will be especially welcome.

### MODERN WOMAN.

The modern woman has ceased to surprise us with her manifold achievements. There is no end to her courage and her sangfroid. She can climb the Dent Blanche, beat off the charge of a rhinoceros with her umbrella, stare a lion in the face of the thicket of British East Africa—nay more, she can even wing a Cabinet Minister. So we are the less surprised to read that Miss Hélène Dutrieu has spent an hour in her aeroplane at Etampes, rushing round at the speed of a fast train. We respectfully tender her our homage at this exhibition of coolness and skill.

—*Evening Standard*.

### NEW YORK WOMAN SURGEON.

Dr. Elizabeth A. Bruyn, who has just been appointed ambulance surgeon in Brooklyn, is only 22 years of age, but has passed a competitive examination in a large class of men brilliantly. She is in splendid physical condition, having prepared herself by a course of training for hard work, and she says she feels "as hard as nails, and perfectly fit for any service." She is enthusiastic about the work, and had a dozen calls for her services on the first day of her appointment. She studied at the Cornell Medical School. The costume as ambulance surgeon is a white uniform, a duck jacket and skirt, a long blue overcoat and a regulation cap bearing the device "Ambulance Surgeon."

The *British Medical Journal*, commenting on women doctors, says they make not only very intelligent but pleasant and admirably loyal colleagues, and that if the degree of esprit de corps habitually exhibited by medical women were universal among men, the difficulties of the medical profession in holding its own against organised bodies of the public, and Government and municipal authorities would be infinitely lessened.

Not till woman and man work together in perfect equality in the ministry, as in other professions, will the Church reach her perfect stature. She is willing to-day, because one alone is trying to effect what the two shall achieve. Genius and passion, keen wisdom and ardent spirituality, masculine and feminine, must combine are complete service of humanity shall be rendered.

The Rev. Hatty Baker.

Political franchise is now held to be the summit of every woman's ambition. But this ambition is not based on a desire to vote merely for the sake of voting, but rather on the knowledge that it is the only means to accomplish the many ends which women have in view. . . . The Suffragettes have attracted to themselves the thinkers and the workers among women.

—*Penny Illustrated Paper*.

## MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

We have received a gratifying letter from an American sympathiser (Rev. Henry G. Ives, of Andover, New Hampshire), expressing his pleasure at hearing Miss Sylvia Pankhurst speak at Concord. "I was glad," he says, "that the members of this Conservative State had the opportunity to hear of the causes which led to the Suffragette movement from one who herself has sacrificed much for it. More than one was reminded of Joan of Arc as she became transfused through her earnestness."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's Eastern tour seems to have been fully as successful as her lectures and meetings were in the Western States. It is encouraging to hear that the English movement is rousing the American women also to a fuller consciousness of their duties and rights and "to greater efforts than most of them have so far thought of making." A big crowd gathered in the Smith Opera House, under the auspices of the Geneva Political Equality Club, and listened with keen appreciation and interest to Miss Pankhurst's account of the militant movement in England. In Albany a Suffrage week was held. A systematic campaign for Votes for Women arranged by the Equal Franchise Society, Boston, roused keen interest in the movement, and a Suffragette procession by torchlight, with music, was a great event. The large number of men in this procession was noticeable. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst walked in the procession among a group of Boston Suffragists. With banners flying and a drum and life corps playing, the picturesque spectacle attracted large crowds. The Women's Suffrage Bill was being discussed at the State House, and the procession went to Ford Hall, where Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and members of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage League addressed an overflowing audience. (In fact, three overflow audiences were formed on that memorable evening.) Miss Pankhurst told about her tour in the West, and mentioned various unsatisfactory conditions which she had observed (in Chicago prisons, for instance), which called for women to take their share in the State House.

## THE LATEST SUFFRAGE RAID.

The ubiquitous Suffragette, encouraged perhaps by the appearance of Miss Christabel Pankhurst in San Francisco, has planted her banner on an insurgent fortification in Lower California, where fighting has recently been going on. According to the *San Francisco Call*, the daring lady, whose name is Miss Russell, rode from San Diego to the Mexican border. From there she made her way through the lines of the United States and Mexican troops guarding the border and fastened her flag to a pole on a conspicuous hilltop between the lines of the Federals and the Insurgents. Her object, she declared, was to show that women were capable of as great daring as men and would brave as great dangers. Her flag—which, by the way, is to herald in a new Republic in Mexico—has a blue field with balanced scales encompassing a rising sun. The sun represents the rays of perfect government, and the scales are symbolic of the equality that shall include the two sexes in new Mexico. We fear that Miss Russell may have to wait some time for the rising of her sun.

—*The Westminster Gazette*.

### THE FORUM ON THE HEARTH.

In connection with the great subject of the Suffrage for Women, it is becoming more and more general for those who are interested in it, and who have houses adapted for the purpose, to arrange meetings of a more or less formal character in their private residences. The wisdom and advantage of this move is obvious. That a very large number of women "do not want the vote for their sex," as the anti-suffragists express it, is perfectly true, but it is true simply because there are so many who know nothing of the pros and cons of the subject, who have neither the enterprise nor



An Amusing Cartoon which appeared in the "Indianapolis News" after Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's meeting.

keeping. Afterwards returning to State Hall, she was in time to take part in the argument which was being held for and against Woman Suffrage.

In Brooklyn the Socialists demand the vote for women. The Brooklyn Labour Lyceum was the scene of a most enthusiastic meeting on Woman's day, a day which the Socialist women of America have set aside for the discussion of Woman Suffrage.

The Secretary of the Civic Forum Lecture Bureau writes that Miss Pankhurst had a wonderfully successful tour. In Detroit the committee reported that she had made many converts to the Suffrage cause. While there Miss Pankhurst addressed a representative audience, composed of all classes, at the Church of our Father. She pointed out that the conditions of women's labour and wages are much the same in England and the States, that some 24,000 women in Detroit alone are underpaid, and that much of the White Slave Traffic is due to this. There is an immense field of work open to women in the way of remedying these and other evils, and Miss Pankhurst called upon the women of Detroit to join with their sisters who are already working and fighting. Her earnestness and sincerity made a deep impression upon her hearers.

An article, signed "Betty Blythe," in an Indianapolis paper, begins:—"Well, it may be true that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is a 'fighting Suffragette,' but no one would think it to look at her. Dainty, refined, with a mentality rare even in this day of advanced education, Miss Pankhurst is essentially the product of a cultured civilisation. Looking out over that big audience of women who faced the young speaker yesterday, I could not but wonder if any there were in that crowd ready to suffer—and nearly die—for their cause, as had the slender slip of a girl who stood up on the big platform, pleadingly holding out her hands, and looking in her girlish isolation very lonely. But make no mistake: there was neither loneliness nor helplessness. There was a girl who knew what she was talking about; and she was talking about it exceedingly well. She made her hearers sit up and take notice. There was a gasp of surprise as the speaker, a mere girl, told of experiences in English prisons, and out of them, that would try the stoutest heart. And these experiences, tests of courage, strength and endurance, were the means which Miss Pankhurst advised the Indianapolis women who are fighting for suffrage to try."

Miss Pankhurst's departure was fixed for April 12 from New York by the steamship "Majestic" due at Southampton at midnight on the 15th.

the courage to go to public meetings at which it is discussed, and who imagine that to do so is to immediately identify themselves with a militant party. But it is quite a different matter to talk it over and hear what there is to be said for and against it in a pleasant drawing-room, and afterwards to discuss it amicably with one's own friends and strangers who are not actually "in the rostrum."

—*Lady's Pictorial*.

### "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Ladies interested in the meeting to be held to-night under the auspices of the Women's Reform Association have started the men of Johannesburg by going on their knees and chalking the pavements with coloured announcements of the meeting, prefaced with the words, "Votes for Women."—*Cape Times*.

### THE W.S.P.U. REPORT.

A perusal of the annual report of the Women's Social and Political Union shows that the committee at any rate are well pleased with the progress made last year. Undoubtedly the cause has made headway, and perhaps with strides that warrant the use of the term magnificent. In this country, where the methods pursued have often incurred the disapproval of the judicious, steady work has been done through the medium of the union's newspaper, the importance of which is increased since the committee are evidently under the impression that the movement is suffering from a campaign of boycott by the general Press.

—*Newcastle Daily Journal*.

### FRENCH GIRLS.

The *Matin* of April 2 contains a most interesting article by Mgr. Bolo (whose position in France is much the same as that of Father Bernard Vaughan's in England) upon the subject of the French *jeune fille*. He says that after ten years' work amongst them, his admiration for them is unbounded; they are energetic, intelligent, straightforward, pure; that they assimilate only the better part of contemporary progress, and that it is to them alone that he confidently looks for the salvation of French society, after the pitiful failure in this respect of all politicians and sociologists for the last forty years.

### RUSSIAN DUMA AND WOMEN.

From the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* (April 17) we learn some interesting facts about the new Bills adopted by the Russian Duma during the present Session. The net result of these should be, if the Upper House raises no impediments, considerably to extend the rights accorded to women in Russian law.

One Bill introduced by the Government provides for legal separation, and is of importance chiefly in its bearing on the passport system. Under the present law separate passports may be issued to married women only in cases where the husband gives his consent or where a wife can prove ill-treatment on the part of the husband. Otherwise the wife's name is included in the husband's passport, and as without a passport no one has domiciliary rights in any part of Russia, a married woman cannot live apart from her husband unless she can secure a separate passport in either of the ways above mentioned. The Bill adopted by the Duma provides that upon a simple declaration to a Court a separation order may be issued, after which a wife may receive from the nearest police station a separate passport in her own name. The new Bill, by regulating separation, further provides against such contingencies as frequently arose under the old system when a wife, after separation by mutual consent, might return and settle in her husband's residence and could not be dislodged until the husband secured a divorce.

The second Bill, introduced by the Octobrists, amends the law of inheritance, so that daughters shall inherit on equal terms with sons. Under the present law a daughter inherits only one-fourteenth part of her father's estate, while all the sons inherit equal shares.

Neither of these Bills is likely to meet with serious opposition in the Council of the Empire, and it may reasonably be assumed that at no distant period they will become law.

#### Women in Local Government.

This third measure forms part of a very interesting Bill which the Duma has just adopted providing for the establishment of a new unit of local government to be known as the "Cantonal Zemstvo." (The lowest Zemstvo unit has so far been the District Zemstvo.) The Duma Bill provides for a Cantonal Zemstvo in which all classes of the population shall be represented, advantage shall be taken of all local resources and all interests shall be considered. The Duma Committee, largely in view of the fact that amongst the peasantry women frequently play an important part in the direction of communal affairs, recommended that women should have the right to vote in elections to the Cantonal Zemstvo. The Duma not only adopted this recommendation, but further resolved that women might be elected members of the Cantonal Zemstvo and even of its Executive.

The Girl Guide idea is making headway, and in North Toronto alone enough have been enrolled to form three patrols and complete Troop No. 1 of the Maple Leaf Girls' Guide. The girl guides drill in ambulance work and physical culture.

—*Scotsman*.

### SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Election Mistress—Miss Rose Lee, 48, Ashworth Mansions, Eight Avenue, W.  
Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Speakers' Classes will be resumed on Friday, April 28, when there will be a debate on "Millitant Methods." Will members please prepare speeches both for and against, as they may be asked to deal with either side. Miss Lee's Private Classes recommence on Saturday, April 29, and Tuesday, May 2.

#### RULES.

1. Members of the Union only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clements Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee 3d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The Library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

The Private Classes are held at 41, Norfolk Square (Prad Street Station), by kind permission of Mrs. Ayton, on Tuesdays at 7.45, or Saturdays at 4 p.m.

### A GREAT WRONG!

We do not doubt for a moment that the brutal spirit which is still so prevalent in modern life is to some extent due to the prolonged and obstinate exclusion of women from their just and natural share in citizenship, a wrong which has been deeply injurious not to women only, but to the community as a whole, and to every single portion of it—not least to the very men by whom the injustice has been perpetuated.

—*The Humanitarian*.

### WOMEN HEROES.

Mr. Carnegie's munificent donation to the German Empire, which the Emperor William gratefully accepted and undertook to administer, has raised the question whether women are to participate in the awards to be made by the trust, and it seems probable that it will be answered in the affirmative. Several members of the managing committee appointed have already expressed an opinion to that effect. Hence inquiry has been instituted to what extent women have actively and successfully participated in the work of rescuing life, and statistics are already collected, covering the term of ten years, from 1900 to 1910, both inclusive. It is shown that during this time as many as 850 women in Europe have been the means of saving life by their own exertion, and in many cases at imminent peril to themselves, from drowning alone. In America the number has been much greater still, 1,400 women of all ages and classes having rescued people from drowning. As to saving from peril by fire, 400 women in Europe have so prominently distinguished themselves, during the period, as to be officially noticed, while in America, 1,000 women imperilled their own lives in order to save others from the flames. In addition to these, 900 women in Europe and America distinguished themselves as saviours of life in other kinds of emergencies.

—*The Inquirer*.

### NO VOTE, NO TAX!

The Misses Brackenbury, having refused to submit to taxation without representation, had their goods seized and sold at a public auction in Guildford. There was a large attendance of local people to most of whom leaflets were handed and a brief explanation given. When the goods were held up to be sold, Miss Brackenbury displayed a banner on which was written "No Vote No Tax!" and made a short speech. The auctioneer would not allow her to proceed, but the people showed great sympathy.

In last week's *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, under the Birmingham report, we stated that Miss Dorothy Evans had been summoned in respect of a dog licence. Miss Evans stated at the Victoria Courts that she would never pay the dog tax or any other direct tax until women were represented in Parliament. She also refused to pay the fine, and was allowed to go free. Miss Gladys N. Hazel, of Edgbaston, writes to the *Birmingham Gazette* a letter in which she says:—"I have come to the conclusion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary have decided to live up to their professed principles and acknowledge as legitimate a conscientious objection on the part of women to paying taxes while they remain unrepresented, and that instructions have been issued to the magistrates accordingly. I hope all women who have hitherto paid their taxes will take full advantage of this new recognition of their right to resist and will become conscientious objectors."

### WOMEN MUNICIPAL VOTERS IN SOUTH PADDINGTON.

The W.S.P.U. in South Paddington, under the leadership of the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, has just completed a canvass of the women municipal voters. The results are:—

Anti-Suffragists...	430	Away.....	354
Suffragists .....	790	Incapable and ill ...	64
Doubtful .....	295	No interest .....	14
No answer .....	453		

The question asked was: "Are you in favour of the tax-paying women of the country having the Parliamentary Vote?"

The figures as given by the Anti-Suffragists were as follows:—

Anti-Suffragists...	1,161	Neutral.....	336
Suffragists .....	334	No reply .....	670

The total electorate (women) is 2,500.

### THE CENSUS CARAVANS.

At the South-Western Police Court on Thursday of last week, the summonses against the drivers of the caravans used by the Census registers on Wimbledon Common were dismissed upon the payment of 2s. costs.

### MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN.

Miss Vida Goldstein will be entertained to dinner by the Men's League for Women's Suffrage on Thursday, May 4, at Pagan's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (4s. each) may be obtained at the League offices, 159, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. It is hoped that a number of Colonials will attend the dinner, and that the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, who took a prominent part in the legislation which gave the vote to women in New Zealand, will preside.

### AT THE THEATRES.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the announcement on page 476 of a special matinee to be given at the Court Theatre, on Friday, April 28, at 2.30 p.m. The matinee is being organised by Mrs. Marion Cunningham, and is in aid of the Men's Political Union funds. The programme promises to be more than usually interesting, among the one-act plays being: "How He Lied to Her Husband," by G. Bernard Shaw; "Cello solos will be played during the matinee by Miss Pearl Bryer. As this is the first important "benefit" for the M.P.U., readers and friends are urged to give the matinee their support, and thus ensure its being a great success. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 4s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., can be obtained from the Women's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, and from the M.P.U., 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

A performance of special interest is that being organised by the Play Department of the Actresses' Franchise League for next Tuesday, April 25, at the Rehearsal Theatre, Maiden Lane, at 5 p.m. The programme will include three new and original one act plays: "Trimings," by M. Slieve McGowan, "The Ecclesiastical Club," by J. Maurice Hunter, and "An Allegory," by Vera Wentworth. Among those who have promised their services are Miss Mand Hoffman, Mr. Dennis Clough, Mr. Frederick Worlock, Miss Violet Bazalgette, Miss Beatrice Filmer, Mr. Ross Shore, Mr. Alfred Harris, Mr. A. K. Filmer, Mr. Athol Stewart, and Miss Irene Moncrieff. Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer, Play Department, Miss Victoria Addison, 37, Avonmore Road, Kensington, W., or from the offices of the League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., price 5s. and 2s., all unreserved.

Miss Adeline Bourne is taking the part of "Monna Vanna" in Maurice Maeterlinck's play of that name at the Royal Court Theatre on June 1 and 2. The production is under the auspices of the Women's Aerial League, a non-political organisation which exists to "secure and maintain for the Empire the same supremacy in the air as it now enjoys on the sea."

A play of great interest to Suffragists is "The Master of Mrs. Chivers," by Jerome K. Jerome. The leading figures are Mr. Geoffrey Chivers, M.P., and his wife, and the plot turns on a Parliamentary election, in which both husband and wife are Parliamentary candidates. The play is due at the Royalty Theatre on Wednesday April 26.

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## THE PARTY SYSTEM.

The failure of the ordinary private member of Parliament to show any real political independence has been for long a favourite theme of speakers of the Women's Social and Political Union, who have been obliged to educate the public in the working of modern political machinery in order to explain to them the policy of the Union. It is rather interesting, therefore, to find a book written by two prominent anti-Suffragists in which this tendency of development in the House of Commons is fully and clearly set out. In "The Party System" (Stephen Swift, 10, John Street, Adelphi, price 3s. 6d.) Messrs. Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton go farther than any speaker or writer has gone before. They contend not only that the individual private member has become a mere counter in the hands of his party leaders, but also that there is such an amount of agreement between the leaders of the opposite parties that the whole political warfare inside the House of Commons has been reduced to a sham.

The destruction of the independence of the private member has come about, they say, through three means. In the first place, through the power of the Executive to confer favours upon those members of Parliament who are their obedient supporters. There are junior places in the Government for those whose talents incline them to political honours. There are judgeships and other positions for the lawyers; there are titles great and small for those who are tickled by them; and there are a hundred and one other benefits of various kinds which the rulers of the country can always give or withhold from their subjects.

Secondly, the Party leaders can punish and exclude those who are disobedient. The control of the party funds and the huge and complicated party organisation throughout the whole country enable them in a large measure to determine the personnel of the House of Commons. "One common test is applied," say the authors, with regard to possible candidates: "the men so chosen must be prepared to defend not only an existing programme settled between the various officials and professional politicians, but any future decision which their superiors may feel inclined to take."

Thirdly, if a few men are at once rich enough to be able to get into the House of Commons without the assistance of the party funds, honest enough not to be bought over by the promise of reward, and determined enough to continue to fight against almost overwhelming odds, they find practically all opportunity for action prevented by the control which the Government possess over the time of the House. Not only have the Government appropriated practically all the time previously possessed by the private member and thereby taken away his power of initiative, but they have also to a large extent destroyed his power of effective criticism by contriving that there shall be no time for discussion of any amendments except those on which they are sure of having a vote taken on party lines.

But the authors, as I have said, are not merely concerned with the destruction of the independence of the private member, they also allege that the party system is in itself an "organised imposture."

Men of all opinions were puzzled, bewildered, and somewhat perturbed by the Conference, not knowing that it was but a more formal type of those thousand private conferences between opposing leaders behind the Speaker's chair and at dinner parties and social clubs which give their real direction to the politics and to the destinies of modern England.

On the rank and file is imposed a rigid discipline which nothing but an extraordinary public crisis could justify, while at the same time the commanders treat the whole affair as the most frivolous of amusements, the keen enjoyment of which need in no way disturb the friendliness of their private relations. That is the situation, and it is becoming to most of us an intolerable one.

This diagnosis of the present condition of the House of Commons will, of course, not be credited by the greater number of people who read it, nevertheless it is for the most part true, and those who have even only a partial acquaintance with the workings of the party machine will come to recognise that it is practically the only hypothesis which explains the facts. In some cases it is perhaps not sufficiently subtle. The authors hardly do justice to the delicate gradations of pressure which the Whips apply to the more honest of the supporters of the Government; how they appeal not always to lower, but sometimes to apparently higher motives in asking these men to sell their independence for the sake of certain important issues which they have at heart; but a picture has to be painted in crude colours if it is to attract attention. Again, the amount of agreement between the front benches is certainly not so great as the authors would have us believe. If it were so, the defeat of Government candidates at by-elections would not

bring about so much disquietude and so marked a change of policy as it actually does at the present time. Messrs. Belloc and Chesterton are right, however, in supposing that it is in this direction that political wire-pulling is moving, and unless a new set of forces comes into play the situation which they have described will very shortly arise.

But though the authors have successfully diagnosed the disease they have failed to trace it to its origin, which lies in natural causes, which they do not so much as mention. Men are not more corrupt to-day than they were a hundred years ago, nor is the Government more greedy of power. But the Executive has succeeded to-day in bridling and biting the House of Commons where it failed to do so in days gone by, because of the increased power which modern civilisation gives to those who are well organised. The telephone and the telegraph have brought the most outlying parts of the country into immediate contact with the centre. Rapid and comfortable transit has made it possible for an official speaker or an official wirepuller to reach any constituency in a few hours, impress the official point of view on it, and return. The London Daily Press (controlled by a few great newspaper men who work hand in glove with the managers of the party machine) goes to-day all over the country bringing the same official message. On the other hand, the business of the country has become far more complicated and detailed than it ever was before, and only those who have at their hand the official sources of information are in a position to know what is going on; amongst this solid phalanx of official facts the little blunt weapon of a private member's criticism is broken to pieces. These are the natural causes which have enabled the Executive, greedy of power, to trample on the independence of the private member.

As to the remedy. The way out of a tunnel is rarely the way you have come in, and when individuals or institutions have got into an awkward place there is generally only one thing to be done, and that is to go forward, not backward, until they get out again. For want of understanding this simple law of life many would-be reformers achieve nothing. Mr. Belloc and Mr. Chesterton seem to be groping about for some means of restoring the private member to his old position. They will not succeed.

In the present case new machinery has taken the place of old, and it is necessary to use the new machinery for the purpose of good democratic Government. The Executive have converted the private member from an independent political force into a mere wire by means of which they hope to wire-pull the constituency. But a pull on a wire can be exerted from either end, and the electors of the country must use these wires to control the Government.

For the first time in our history the Executive—or the Crown as it used to be called—has come into direct conflict with the people, or rather that part of the people who are electors. The struggles of the thirteenth century were between the Executive and the Peers; those of the seventeenth between the Executive and the House of Commons; the fight of the twentieth century will be between the Executive and the people. It is obviously no part of this review to attempt to predict how this struggle will be carried on, or how the victory of the people will ultimately be won. To do so would be to write the history of the century in advance. But the first step in the right direction must undoubtedly be the enfranchisement of women; this will give to the side of the people a broad basis which would otherwise be lacking, and it will introduce into the electorate a body of electors who (as the experience of other countries where women have the vote has shown) are more able to put principle before party, and who are determined at whatever sacrifice to insist upon a high standard of purity of purpose in public life.

F. W. P. L.

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**A CHINESE WOMAN DOCTOR.**

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Dr. Yamei Kin is a Chinese lady who has so far broken loose from the tight bands of prejudice in her country, that she has been able to take her medical training in America, and she has used her freedom for the purposes of establishing a hospital in Tientsin in order to give to her native country the benefit of trained nursing. One can imagine what a revelation the tender and skilled care of these women must be to the patients in their hospital. The work progresses slowly but steadily, for naturally Chinese women who have been kept so much to their homes are only slowly converted to new methods. But gradually they are being educated, and in the homes the heaven is working, and imperceptibly freer and wider ideas are being received.

The women who have entered for training as nurses are enthusiastic, and throw all their energies into this new work, and as so frequently happens when a new idea is bravely carried out, prejudice gives way. "There have been no prejudices to overcome," said the doctor in an interview—"in fact, both the Government and the people have taken up the notion of training nurses enthusiastically. So great is the demand for nurses in private practice now that I have great difficulty in retaining my students as long as I could wish."

**"I believe in the Vote."**

With reference to Woman Suffrage, Dr. Yamei Kin showed herself well abreast with modern thought. "Yes, I believe in the vote," she said, "but there, the vote is but one little thing in the vast work of the emancipation of women!"

Yet the condition of the women of China is far from being a helpless or insignificant one, as the doctor made plain in her lecture at the Lyceum Club recently. The woman occupies a position of dignity and importance. If she is largely confined to the home, within its walls she exercises almost a despotic sway, and the man is ruled by his mother or his wife. And women have exercised and are exercising a great influence, even upon the affairs of State.

The Emperor, Dr. Kin remarked, was regarded as the father of the whole people. The woman's work lay in the household, and her power was in the home; when the man crossed the threshold he came into her domain. Besides the arrangements of the household, they had elaborate social duties to perform. Religion was largely left to the women in China; men only attended the temples on special occasions, such as the New Year. The education of women was steadily advancing, though it was not compulsory yet. Women who were educated married better; people were beginning to realise that mothers ought to be educated. Dr. Kin aroused much laughter by admitting that a wife could be divorced for being too talkative; on the other hand, if a woman, with the consent of the community, divorced her husband, he ceased to exist socially; no one would have anything to do with him.

**The Three Obediences.**

In an article published in the *Daily Chronicle*, Dr. Yamei Kin discussed the special conditions of China.

"The Government is entirely benevolent in its attitude towards the higher education of woman. But that does not mean that her position has been altered. She is still subject to the 'three obediences'—to her father before marriage, to her husband during marriage, to her son in widowhood. But many fathers are enlightened, and wish their daughters to be highly educated. During my present visit to America I brought with me a girl whose father had put her in my charge, and I left her to be trained there in the medical college.

"Broadly speaking," said Dr. Kin, "there is no such thing as medical practice in China, apart from the doctors who have received their training in the West. Anyone may call himself a doctor, and may prescribe, if he can find anyone to employ him. They have simple remedies, which are generally given in very big doses, and if the complaint is a simple one, too, a chill or a slight fever, the medicine is generally effective. If it isn't—well, no one is to blame.

"We hope, through our school in Tientsin, to spread an elementary knowledge of hygiene and sanitation, which is one of the crying needs of the country. But there is already an improvement in this direction. Canton even has a water supply. It will take a long time, necessarily, to replace all the narrow streets and insanitary houses with broad roads and well-built dwellings, but it will be done in time, when the people begin to understand the laws of health. One of the most significant tendencies is the disappearance of city walls in many of the chief towns. That gives them room to grow, and the new suburbs are often planned on broad and generous lines."



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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911.

## THE PROCESSION OF 1911.

Every section of our great Empire is sending its delegates to take part in the rejoicings of the nation in this year of Coronation. Every country in the civilised world will also be represented. London will be full to overflowing with colonial and international guests. The prospect presents an opportunity which is unique and may never occur in our lives again; and the great occasion will be seized to show forth in view of the whole world the strength and importance of the Woman's Movement that is not only national in its extent, but is also imperial and international. London in 1911 is the one place in which a worthy and adequate demonstration can be made of the world-wide movement for the emancipation of women.

The necessity of placing the women of the United Kingdom on an equal footing with the women of Australia and New Zealand will be brought home to the public mind in a very special and marked way by the assembling in London of the Imperial Conference. The delegates who represent Australia and New Zealand will represent women as well as men. The anomaly of the fact that the granddaughters of the Empire are to be represented at that conference while the daughters are not represented, will be apparent to all thinking men and women. A special significance, therefore, will be attached to the Women's Procession of 1911. It will be even greater, even more representative, and even more beautiful than that of 1910, which won a tribute of admiration from all the newspapers of the world.

The Coronation year of King Edward the Seventh saw the vote given to women of the Commonwealth of Australia. The crowning glory of the Coronation year of King George the Fifth will be the emancipation of women at the heart and centre of the Empire.

To this great event we look forward with hope and confidence, and the march of many thousands of women, representing the womanhood of the civilised world, will be a triumphant and victorious procession.

Every Suffrage Society in the country has been invited to take part. Amongst those societies who have already signified their intention to co-operate with the Women's Social and Political Union are the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the Women's Freedom League, the Church League for Women's Suffrage, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Free Church League, the Actresses' Franchise League, the Women Writers' Suffrage League, the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, the Women's Tax Resistance League, the Younger Suffragists, and the Suffrage Atelier. England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will send contingents. The procession that will pass through the streets of the world's greatest city will be wholly National in character.

It will be not only national, but Imperial. Every part of the King's dominions will be represented. Amongst the special features of interest there will be a Pageant of Empire, which will be most imposing and beautiful in its display. The presence with us of the leader of the Women's Independent Party in Australia, Miss Vida Goldstein, is a happy augury. Other

distinguished representatives of the womanhood of the Over Sea Dominions will also be present, including Lady Stout, so well known both in this country and in New Zealand for her life-long service in the woman's cause, and Miss Nina Boyle, President of the Women's Enfranchisement League of Johannesburg.

Not only national, not only imperial, but also International will be the Women's Procession of 1911. A very large contingent is expected from the United States, which has seen the latest triumph of the Woman's Movement in the enfranchisement of the women of the State of Washington. America, France and Germany are sending delegates, and the flags of every country in the civilised world will be carried in the sections representing the various nationalities. Distinctions of race and language, as well as distinctions of class, and all distinctions of religious and political creeds go down before the overwhelming sense of the solidarity of womanhood and the sisterhood of women.

At the head of our array will march an invisible host. The great spirits who in the past have dwelt amongst us in mortal flesh, those who saw with prophetic vision the day of women's emancipation and lived for it and spent themselves for its realisation and passed on, leaving their faith and hope to be inherited by the succeeding generations; those who died leaving their work to be perfected and fulfilled by us in our turn—they will be with us on our day of high and solemn festival. As they by faith were conscious of the great awakening of women that was to come, as they bade us of the new day welcome, even before we were born, so we shall on this day salute the spirits of these pioneers with reverence, and accord to them with joy and thankfulness the place of honour at the head of our mustered forces. They are a host that no man can number. The names of Mary Wollstonecraft, of Susan Antony, of John Stuart Mill and many others who lived before them and after them and who made an indelible impression of their personality upon this movement, leap instantly to remembrance, while many thousands, forgotten by the world, are living still in the hearts of those whom they inspired to noble ideals, and hundreds of thousands more have become the hidden root and fibre of the waving field now ripening to harvest. Among our own ranks, behind the fluttering of the purple, white and green, shall we not see with eyes once dimmed but now made clear with tears, the radiant presence of those two, who died that women might enter into freedom—Mary Clarke and Henrietta Williams!

And silently, behind the ranks of all those who carry the banners of liberty will march yet another host invisible to mortal vision. Not with the ears of sense shall we hear the tramp of those thousands of thousands of feet that shall tread after us, the way we go. But we in our turn shall be conscious of women and men who shall be stronger and more upstanding than we in our generation can ever be, who will defy the powers of bondage with laughter that is born of our strife.

Between these two armies, all who are working to-day for the emancipation of women will fall into line. Ours is the field of action to-day. Ours it is to prove ourselves worthy of the great task which has been given into our hands. Ours it is on that one day of the year especially to show forth to an unimaginative and preoccupied world the spirit and the scope of this Movement in such fashion that even wayfaring men may see with their eyes and understand with their hearts something of its significance, and may realise that it is a movement irresistible and unconquerable, and that its triumph is sure. To this purpose we call upon members of the Union and upon women in every country who can hear the signal, to throw themselves heart and soul into the work of organisation during the few weeks that intervene between now and June 17. At the W.S.P.U. headquarters, at 4, Clements Inn, the plans are prepared. All that is now wanted is the offer of hundreds of willing hands to carry them out. Those who have never done any work of any kind for this cause have their opportunity now. Let them claim at once their share of the privilege of service. Let them take their place in the ranks, and play their part in the field. It is the entire concentration of energy and thought during the coming weeks that will secure another great triumph of organisation on that day that will be memorable as the date of the victorious March of the Women in the Coronation year of King George V. and Queen Mary, in the year that saw also the crowning of the womanhood of the United Kingdom as a sovereign half of a sovereign people.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

# VOLUNTARY WORKERS AND THE VOTE.

By Lady Robert Cecil.

The sheltered woman, as we are accustomed to designate the favoured being who is not obliged to work for her living, has become, for all her sheltering apparatus, the mark of distinctive criticism both from those who are for advance, and from those who would revert to the old ways. Her narrow, joyless, and obscurantist existence is the constant theme of reforming novelists and playwrights, and from the desperate colours in which they paint her lot, you might suppose there is no such woeful being now alive as an English-woman with some leisure on her hands. The sages, on the other hand, alarmed by certain aspects of modern life, rebuke her sternly for frivolity, restlessness, and a perverse desire to perform any duty in life but the plain one which is her own.

To be pitied is not an invigorating process, and there is some danger that the homekeeping women of this country, from being continually assured that their lives are futile, are beginning to make them so. Nor can we wonder if the individual woman hesitates to follow the path of private duty when we consider how slight is the practical encouragement given her to do so. The mere knowledge that your business is dull is not a strong incentive to perform it. True the average business of the average man is also dull, and its pursuit may, and often does, turn him into a dull dog, without his seeking, on that account, to escape from it; but it may be said with equal truth that neither do we hear of women neglecting their duty when they are attached to it by enforced habit, an office and a salary.

The fundamental difference between the lives of men and women in the well-to-do classes is not so much in the comparative interest or monotony of their respective tasks as in the wholly different sanctions under which they are accomplished. There is, one may assume, very little purely disinterested work in the world. Roughly the human being works for bread or for honour, or for some definite result anticipated from his effort, and failing these rewards or the hope of them the odds are he does not work, or works as little as he conveniently can. However uncongenial the task of the well-to-do average man may be, he is at least supported by tangible proofs of its value to himself and to the community.

## How does she spend her day?

The woman he leaves at home possesses no such comfortable assurance. That part of her business which is most obviously necessary, the care of her house and children, is often in part delegated—and rightly so—to experts, and occupies but a small portion of her day. How does she spend the rest of it? Generally speaking, the more unselfish the use she makes of her time, the less will she be able to give a satisfactory account of herself; the less confident will she be that she has done anything worth doing according to current standards; the less respect will she gain from her acquaintance. The business she has been about will indeed not be very easy to define, for it has no rigid outline. It has not been performed at any fixed hour, or in any particular place, or in any prescribed way. It has needed no office, no uniform, no paid assistants, no machinery of any kind, nor will it ever be recognised by any cheque-book, or on any platform, or in any column of the Press, or in either House of Parliament. One may well ask "What sort of a work is that?" If the woman had been occupied with the figures of a business ledger, or with the parts of some piece of machinery, or with the punctuation of a literary paragraph, she might at the end of the day boast with a clear conscience of her labours. As it is, she will have nothing to say for herself, because she has been dealing with that which has no recognised commercial value—with the raw unsorted material of life, with the incalculable human jobs which hard-pressed humanity will, driven by necessity or hazard, instinctively cast at the feet of any fellow-creature who has the leisure and the will to attend to them. Her fulfilment of these unsought and difficult tasks may have involved much exercise of both mind and body, and much exhaustion of spirit, but because the effort is neither labelled nor organised, she who has worked will not call herself a worker, but will as likely as not regard herself as a social drone.

If one asks, "What does So-and-So do?" the answer will be, "Oh, nothing in particular. She is an ordinary quiet woman." And yet so subject are we to the glamour of names and the test of the visible reward that if such a one were to receive a penny a week under official stamp, a couple of letters to stand after her surname, or some pompous title—"Private Trustee of the National Business in Detail," or the like—we should recognise her for what she is, an honourable and indispensable part of the national life.

Most of us at one time or another have come across some of these quite ordinary women, have acknowledged them to be the salt of human life, have marvelled at their inexhaustible devotion, and rebelled against the obliterating indifference with which the world accepts

their service. Nothing but profound idealism can inspire service of this order, and it is one of the serious questions of our day whether this motive force of idealism is being sufficiently maintained to keep women such as these, in all classes, and in all parts of the country, at their voluntary and thankless tasks, or whether they too will be swept away by the commercial spirit and will refuse to spend their time and strength on a kind of labour which brings in no personal profit, too often has no visible result, and even in its perfected and organised forms receives but scant recognition from the state.

## Professor Simpson in the "Times."

Professor Simpson, in a recent letter to the *Times*, has drawn attention to the national neglect of women's services in almost every walk of life, instancing in particular their services on the various councils of men and women which have for their object the betterment of the condition of the people. On these boards he says the hard workers are the women, and without them "the progress would be small indeed." Yet their work remains for the most part unnoted and unhonoured by the nation. Men who have made their pile in business receive as a matter of course—if only the pile is big enough—titles and distinctions and become our hereditary legislators, but women who have devoted their lives to matters of profound social concern, who possess expert knowledge of these matters, and whose names are household words amongst the poor of our great towns, must look for no other reward than one day, it may be, an obituary notice in the *Times*.

Conscientious historians have noticed the same tendency to exalt certain aspects of national life at the expense of certain others, perhaps intrinsically more important. "There is no fact," writes Mr. Lecky ("History of European Morals") in those pages on philanthropy in the past which every woman would do well to study, "of which an historian becomes more speedily or more painfully aware than the great difference between the importance and the dramatic interest of the subjects he treats." Religious war, massacre, assassination, receive their tremendous tributes from the pen; but the "vast and unostentatious movement of private charity" slips by barely mentioned by chronicler, poet, or dramatist.

If such a thing could be imagined as a form of epidemic which should incapacitate the "weaker sex" only, we should get curious instruction as to the nature of the special part played by women—ordinary women—in the national life, and perhaps nothing less than such a discriminating visitation would bring home to the minds of the people the great extent to which the outward acknowledgment of religion and the practical support of altruistic enterprise depends upon women. After a period in which we should see ministers of all denominations preaching to emptied churches and chapels, whilst public and private works of philanthropy from one end of the country to the other would be brought more or less to a standstill, the nation might find itself readier to repair that neglect of some of its best citizens of which Professor Simpson complains, and, above all, readier to admit that those who are so deeply engaged in affairs of vital moment to their country might well be entrusted with some voice in the selection of its rulers.

It may be argued that work of the kind under discussion always has been and always will be done from unselfish motives, and that such women as have been described are the last to desire any reward, political or otherwise. This is true enough, but the point is not what even the best of women desire or think they need, but what will be for the good of the nation at large. Moreover, the female part of the community is not composed entirely of saints. It is composed of ordinary human beings who require all the natural human incentives, motives practical as well as ideal, general as well as domestic, patriotic as well as religious, before they will give out what it is in them to give. Anyone who desires to get good work out of a man must first of all convince him that the work is worth doing, and secondly that he is capable of doing it.

Under our present system educated women are greatly apt to doubt their own capacity and the worth of what they are doing. This is not surprising. In a nation so incurably political as the English, political disability cannot fail to involve loss of credit. In one important, ever-prominent aspect of life women have been taught that they do not count and they have been very ready to believe it. If they have gone on to better the instruction, this, also, is quite natural, for the human mind cannot be kept in water-tight compartments. Depend upon it, when you have persuaded a woman that she is incapable of exercising the Parliamentary vote you will have persuaded her that she is incapable of a great deal else besides. If such questions as the housing of the poorer classes, the education of children, and infantile mortality are beyond her sphere, when they are being agitated in the country and in the Houses of Parliament, she may easily conclude—aided by the indolence common to us all—that they are equally beyond her sphere when they make

private demands upon her time, intelligence, and purse. That this is, in fact, the decision of numbers of leisured women is, unfortunately, too true; but those who have restricted women to an artificially limited field of action have only themselves to blame for the result. They cannot have it both ways. They cannot say to women, "Mind your own business at home; national affairs are no part of it," and then again, "Come out from your homes, and do for us this, that, and the other piece of national business."

They have destroyed the atmosphere in which such suggestions could thrive. Under their teaching the welfare of the State has formed no part of a woman's life or thoughts, and consequently she is not prepared to make any regular sacrifice for it. The works of public utility in which her aid is invited she has hitherto regarded as belonging to a dim back-water of life known as "good works," in which some oddly constituted women take pleasure, presumably because they have nothing more interesting to do. That these same "good works" have an intimate connection with the great, highly difficult, and highly important social problems on which Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers dilate eloquently from political platforms she has not the least idea. Why, indeed, should she? She may learn from Mr. Balfour that "Social reform is and must be a great part of the programme of any living, active, vital party in the State," and that it is "in some respects the most difficult, in many respects the most important," of the problems with which a statesman has to deal, but neither from Mr. Balfour, nor from Mr. Asquith, nor from any other prominent statesman is she likely to gather the fact that the practical consideration and advancement of these great social reforms depends greatly upon women, without whose labours "the progress would be small indeed."

## The Need for the Vote.

From depreciation of the worker has followed the inevitable consequence—depreciation of the work. It is impossible to doubt that much of the noblest and most unselfish work of our day is discounted simply because it is woman's work, in precisely the same way that women's professional and industrial work receives lesser pay because it is women's work. The idealism of the nation, because its expression lies chiefly in the hands of women, is by so much starved and restricted; for the worker depreciated in one field is depreciated in the other. Religion and patriotism should go hand in hand. In the case of the woman, recognised by religion, ignored by the State, they are arbitrarily divorced. No amount of blank verse about the "higher" duties of the home, and woman's "nobler" part will convince women that their part, though ill-defined, has civic significance so long as the refusal of the franchise stands in plain proof, that when they have done their utmost, they are still regarded by the State as no better than hewers of wood, and drawers of water.

## GETTING NEW READERS.

We hope that no one has gone for a holiday, however brief, unprovided with copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. The temporary cessation of meetings affords a splendid opportunity for introducing the paper to new readers. The moment is particularly ripe, for the Census Protest has made Woman Suffrage the topic of the hour everywhere, and we urge upon our readers—*CARPE DIEM!*

We have received a number of interesting letters from various quarters of the globe, showing how *VOTES FOR WOMEN* is forging ahead. Mrs. Finland now sends a dozen to eighteen copies weekly to the U.S.A., Canada, and Sweden.

The following paragraph from *The Woman Voter* (Melbourne) is another instance:—

In consequence of the campaign by the Suffragists in Great Britain, it has been decided that a certain number of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* should be sent for, and these will arrive in two months after you have read this issue. Would those who wish to have a copy every week give their names in at the W.P.A. Club, and pay by the month, in advance? Remember that this is the only way by which you can be sure of getting a copy. There are rumours that the next few weeks will see something worth recording.

A correspondent in Calcutta, too, has been organising drawing-room meetings, as a result of which she has secured three new members and three subscribers. She sends a copy weekly to a public library in India. Many other letters tell of similar efforts.

The following list is made up only to Thursday in last week, and therefore represents only three days' work:—

## April 10 to April 13.

Previously acknowledged 1,721	Mrs. J. B. Ruthven.....	1
Miss Robinson.....	Miss Portman Jones.....	1
Mrs. A. Crichton.....	Huddersfield Member.....	1
Miss Graves.....	Mrs. Tite.....	1
Mrs. H. Abbott.....	Mrs. Ball.....	1
Miss Crook.....	Mr. B. Grey.....	1
Anonymous.....	Miss H. Craggs.....	2
Mrs. C. L. Reeder.....		
Miss Harmer.....		
"For these we fight".....		1,814

The following members have promised subscriptions in order that the paper may be sent for the next two months to editors of papers published in America:—

Mrs. Fethick Lawrence	Miss Avery
The Drummers' Union	Mrs. G. Paget
Miss A. B. Willson	Miss D. Meigs
Miss M. A. Page	Miss J. Lomax
Mrs. Streetfield	Miss Heale

The following members have obtained new readers who prefer to get their papers locally:—

Miss F. Bines.....	Miss Sibella Jones.....
	1

We have had five more offers to supply public libraries, and shall therefore be glad to hear further from members who can make use of the paper in this way.

## MRS. PANKHURST'S TOURS.

Mrs. Pankhurst concluded her Irish tour with a meeting at Belfast on April 7, when she addressed two gatherings at the Irish Women's Suffrage Society's new rooms, 2, Wellington-place. Although a charge was made for admission, the accommodation was severely taxed; a number of ladies paid willingly to stand, and the meetings were most successful. Mrs. Pankhurst, who was enthusiastically received, in the course of her address congratulated the society on the great success of their movement since her last visit.

Dealing with the objection to the movement raised by women who said that it was their pleasure and business to manage their homes, Mrs. Pankhurst said she did not know a single woman in the movement who thought less of home than the most domesticated woman outside. They had a deeper and more real conception of the value of the home than a great many women who sometimes saved their consciences about the movement with talk about the home. There were thousands of women without the possibilities of homes, and the women in the movement had got out to see that their sisters were going to get better homes and greater security for their homes. Even if all the men in the country were good citizens and cared about these things, the help, experience and advice of women would be needed in order to make things what they ought to be. The government of the country was not carried on as it should be; human beings were not safeguarded as they ought to be. Men had managed women's business as well as their own in the past; women now wanted to help men to manage human business.

At the evening meeting, which was opened with the singing of the "March of the Women," Mrs. Pankhurst referred to sweating, and said that Belfast had come to be one of the stock examples of bad industrial conditions for women. She wished to refer to sweating, but being in Belfast she was not going to say anything about Belfast in particular. In dealing with a question like that they should select the worst sinner of all, and the worst sinner of all was the Government. If they reformed that sinner all others could be dealt with.

At the Kingstown meeting on Thursday afternoon, April 6, to which we briefly referred last week, Mrs. Pankhurst said she desired to put one rudimentary question which was at the basis of their movement. If a woman paid her rent and rates and taxes like a man, and was competent to do so, why should she not have the same vote as a man? But women were deprived of the laws by which to secure the adequate benefits of legislation. She desired to point out the dangers in everyday legislation resulting from the absence of women's votes. The Prime Minister had been approached, and they knew the result. The private member was more and more losing his privileges, and so the Suffragettes had to have recourse to the only means by which they could secure what they felt they were entitled to.

### In North Wales.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Welsh tour opened on Tuesday, April 11, with a meeting in the Guildhall, Carnarvon, arranged by Mrs. M. Evans. In the course of her speech, Mrs. Pankhurst said, referring to the proposed legislation for the payment of Members, that it was bad enough to have to contribute towards the payment of Cabinet Ministers, who insulted and declined to see them, though they had legitimate grievances to ventilate. But that would not be for long; great and sweeping changes were going to take place, and she regarded it as a good omen that Mrs. Lloyd George had said the other day that Woman Suffrage would be an established fact soon; it showed which way the wind was blowing. A resolution approving of the Conciliation Bill and urging the Government to give facilities for its passage was carried unanimously.

On Wednesday a most successful meeting was held at the Town Hall, Blyth. The arrangements for the meeting were made by the local members, who are to be congratulated on having carried them out so well. The audience, which was a large one, was most sympathetic, and the resolution was carried with two dissentients.

On Thursday afternoon and evening Mrs. Pankhurst spoke at Denbigh and Ruthven respectively. Both meetings were successful, and the resolution was carried with tremendous majorities in both cases. Miss Elliott and Miss Evans made admirable arrangements for the meetings.

The Coliseum, Aberystwyth, was filled on Saturday afternoon with an enthusiastic audience composed mainly of townspeople, Easter visitors, and members of the National Union of Teachers. Stewards and helpers for the meeting were found amongst women seen wearing the colours on the promenade. Mrs. Pankhurst's speech was listened to with great appreciation, and on time was unusually interesting. The meeting was a great success financially, and the resolution was carried with few dissentients.

### MEN STAND BY WOMEN.

Nearly 100 women and girls employed at Messrs. Idris and Co.'s mineral water factory at Camden Town are now on strike. The trouble arose owing to the dismissal of a young widow named Mrs. Lowin, who had been in the employ of the firm for 13 years. It is stated that Mrs. Lowin was discharged for being late and abusing the timekeeper, but this is denied. The girls refuse to return to work until Mrs. Lowin, who is president of the local branch of the National Federation of Women Workers, is taken back. The strikers are carrying on an active campaign, and have posted pickets outside the firm's premises. There was a successful demonstration of the strikers on Hampstead Heath on Friday. The employees at Messrs. Goodall's, whose printing works adjoin the mineral water premises, have agreed to levy 5d. per week per man to swell the strike fund, and Messrs. Idris's carmen have also decided upon a contribution of 3d. each per week.

### MR. CHURCHILL'S MEETING.

As we go to press we understand that action is being taken by the promoters of the Queen's Hall meeting of April 7, against the M.P.U.

## CENSUS ECHOES.

Echoes of the Census Resistance Protest continue to appear in the Press and to arrive in the form of letters at the W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn. The *Scarborough Weekly Post* of April 7 gave considerable space to an account of the Suffragists' Census boycott, and a correspondent tells us that the enumerators worried the police and the Salvation Army officers to find out where the Suffragettes had mysteriously secreted themselves. The secret was, however, kept absolutely quiet, and even the search by the police of Canton Bay, about three miles away, was fruitless. "One party of evaders," our correspondent adds, "had to hide their cushions and rugs in some gardens in order to avoid being detected." In the *Glasgow Herald* a correspondent signing himself "Law and Order" learns with regret that the authorities do not intend to deal with either resisters or evaders. "Surely," the writer concludes, "they must know that among Suffragists universal census resistance is only the prelude to universal tax resistance. This surrender on the part of Mr. Burns is only encouraging disorder." Miss Alice Hoare, in sending in her Census schedule, stated that she refused to aid in compiling statistics that might be so manipulated as to enable the Government to interfere with women's work; that she considered women's economic dependence on men to be the sole cause of the hideous white slave traffic; and that her conscience forbade her, until women were enfranchised, to put her hand in any way to compiling statistics which might be used as a tool to enforce the further degradation of women.

### "I shan't go!"

The British Consulate in Lisbon has asked British subjects to be good enough to furnish to the Consul information about themselves, either personally or by means of letters or lists. A correspondent sends us a cutting from a Lisbon paper making this request. In the corner is written, in a woman's handwriting, "I shan't go!"

### A Press Explanation.

It will be absolutely impossible for any enumerator to find out particulars as to numbers and statistics. The protest has been carried on throughout the United Kingdom. Women everywhere have evaded and resisted the Census-taking, their position being that as they do not count as citizens, they will not be counted.—*Chatham News*.

### THE BILL.

In the course of a leading article on the prospects of the Women's Bill *The Christian Commonwealth* of April 19 says:—

The Women's Franchise Bill will be debated in the House of Commons on Friday, May 5. The Suffrage Societies are very active in the work of arousing public interest in the measure. They are holding many meetings every day in all parts of the country, and they are meeting with a very encouraging amount of support. The most remarkable thing which is happening is the way in which the great corporations of the country are passing resolutions in support of the Bill. Already some forty or fifty have done this. Nothing could give a better indication of the support which is now behind the women's demand for the vote than this fact, that the elected Town Councillors of the great boroughs and cities are in favour of it. The prospects of the Bill passing its second reading by a very large majority are exceedingly good.

### FRIENDS IN THE COLONIES.

We are constantly receiving evidence of the splendid work for the movement which is being done by our friends in the Colonies. From Miss Marguerite Charter comes a letter telling how, on arriving in New York recently, the first thing she saw in the *Sun* was an account of a deputation of men which it was proposed to send to Mr. Asquith. The writer of the paragraph finished his remarks by saying that he hoped "the men would behave better than the women appear to have done, for," said he, "they charged the police, slapping them in the face and otherwise attacking them." Miss Charter with great promptitude sent a letter to the *Sun* which it very justly inserted. She pointed out that she was one of the women who took part in the deputation last November, and that she wished to contradict the statement that the women charged the police, slapping them in the face and otherwise attacking them. The police, she explained, charged and attacked the women. She continued: "I was myself flung into a howling mob of rowdies, and was only saved from the very worst indignities by an American who stood over me while I lay on the ground, and swore that he would brain any man who dared to touch me further. 'She has done nothing to deserve it,' he said, 'and if such treatment were meted out to a woman in New York, our men would wreck the town.' We hope that all our friends, whether in this country or elsewhere, will follow Miss Charter's example, and write immediately to any paper which prints such abominable untruths as the paragraph alluded to in the New York *Sun*."

### WORK AND WAGES.

The whole subject of women's work and wages is of vital importance to the nation. Degrade the female portion of the population by excessive work in factories, hotels, luncheon rooms, &c., and you produce race deterioration, which, unless checked, will have far-reaching consequences. But an effective remedy will not be found till the claims of women workers and expression in Parliament. Public opinion will not much longer tolerate the present conditions of women workers, whose grievances will not receive adequate attention till they are voiced in the House of Commons.—HECTOR MACPHERSON in *Reynold's Newspaper*.

### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

The late Miss Mary Anne Ewart, who died last February, aged 80, left £20,000 for the foundation of scholarships and otherwise for the benefit of women students at Newnham College, Cambridge, or elsewhere, and £10,000 in the same way for the benefit of women students at Somerville College, Oxford, or elsewhere. The trustees of the first bequest are to number three, and include a woman.

### A GENEROUS OFFER.

Mr. James A. Aldis has a certain number of leaflets of his poem, "Faith of our Mothers" (printed in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* of August 5, 1909). He will be glad to receive the names and addresses of any Suffragettes to whom the leaflet may be acceptable either for sale or for judicious distribution. Will any who would like to make use of them write to Mr. Aldis, c/o *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.?

## CHEL TENHAM BY-ELECTION.

Candidates.—Agg-Gardner (C.), Major Mathias (L.).  
W.S.P.U. Committee Room.—64, High Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Flatman.  
Results in Loc., 1910.—R. Mathias (L.), 3,946; Vinct. Duncannon (L.V.), 3,753.—*Mag.*, 93.

A very healthy sign of the progress of the campaign at Cheltenham is the active opposition by organised bands of youths, who attempt to break up the meetings addressed by the Suffragettes. These young persons, wearing yellow favours (the Liberal colour), by preventing hundreds of people who were anxious to hear Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Flatman and Miss Billing, at an open-air meeting the other night, from being able to listen to the speeches, did the cause untold good, for that particular meeting had an excellent report in the local Liberal Press. The meetings of the W.S.P.U. are not, however, always advertised by handbills as the meeting in question was, and on those occasions when meetings are held without previous announcement, an excellent hearing has been accorded to the women.

Major Mathias is very well aware that he has only to obtain a pledge from the Prime Minister that full facilities will be given to the Women's Bill for the opposition of the W.S.P.U. to his candidature to be withdrawn. A letter stating the case has been sent by Miss Flatman to the local Liberal organ, but has not so far been published. A large number of indoor and outdoor meetings are being held, and we would again remind all those who can possibly spare the time to go to Cheltenham that their help in this fight against the Government will be very gladly welcomed.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst are expected during the final days of the contest. Miss Pankhurst will address an evening meeting on Thursday, April 27.

### FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

#### Why Women Want the Vote.

Women want the vote because, as taxpayers, they want to join with men in deciding how the taxes shall be raised and how they shall be spent. Women want the vote because Members of Parliament have to decide about babies about housing, about vaccination, about the employment of children, about sweating, about the labour of married women, about the care of the aged, and

many other matters which affect women quite as much, or even more than men.

### On what terms would Women get the Vote?

The Conciliation Bill which is now before the House of Commons would give the vote to women householders of whom about eighty per cent. are working women, and would add about one million women to the electorate, which at present consists of seven and a half million men.

### Why is the W.S.P.U. Opposing Major Mathias?

Last year the Women's Suffrage Bill was supported by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons; the second reading was carried by 110 votes, but the Bill did not become law because the Government put its veto on it. In the present House of Commons Woman Suffrage has still greater support among the individual members, but unless the Government will grant time for it to be discussed it will again fail to become law. Major Mathias is standing as the official candidate of the Government. If he is elected the Government will be made stronger and more able to resist Votes for Women; if he is defeated the Government will learn that they are displeasing the electors by refusing Votes to Women.

If Major Mathias gets a pledge from Mr. Asquith that the Government will grant time for the Women's Suffrage Bill to be fully discussed this Session so that it can become law if the House of Commons wishes, the Women's Social and Political Union will retire from the Constituency.



### A WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA.

"Typical"

Above is a snapshot of the Demonstration in Vienna on March 19, to which we alluded in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* at the time. It is reported that 4,000 women gathered and marched down the Ringstrasse to the Rathaus, where they sang the Woman Franchise song. The object of the Demonstration was to protest against the law forbidding women to belong to political associations. A bill to repeal the law passed the Lower House, but owing to the dissolution of Parliament the work of getting the old Act repealed will have to begin all over again.

## FACTS FOR MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

We propose to publish each week a few facts from the Pamphlet containing the evidence collected by the Conciliation Committee with regard to the treatment of the Women's Deputations of last November.

### AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

#### MRS. LEIGH. (NO. 127.)

I was leading a small deputation down Parliament Street before three o'clock on November 18, and it reached Bridge Street. I saw an inspector, whose name I afterwards learned was ..... run forward from the cordon over to me. He furiously struck me with his fist and felled me to the ground. I got up. He said, "You would strike me," and he felled me again. Blood was flowing from the first blow I received ..... While I was lying on the ground a mounted man came so near that the hoof of his horse crushed and cut the little hand-bag which was still hanging from my arm. Meanwhile, the crowd struck at the inspector over the shoulders of the policeman. When I could recover I at once attacked the inspector (among them, "Take the cow away"), had me arrested by two officers, whom he accompanied to the station. In the station the inspector used such phrases about me as "Where is my little black beauty?" "Here is the little devil." Where the inspector clutched my throat the marks were visible for four days. My throat was much swollen, and for two days I could swallow only with great difficulty. I had great difficulty in breathing and had to use a lotion. On arrival in the station I was unable to speak, and gave my name in writing, adding in writing, "I make a counter-charge against this officer for giving me a blow, the results of which you can see."

### NURSE PITFIELD.

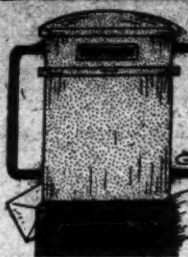
We walked single file through Whitehall. Scarcely had we touched the fringe of the crowd when,

on reaching Bridge Street, we were set upon by the police. They quickly surrounded Mrs. Leigh, holding her round the waist and by the neck. They tried to seize the banner to which she hung with might and main. An inspector struck her deliberately in the mouth as hard as he could. The crowd gathered round; some cried "Shame!" I ran to Mrs. Leigh's assistance, and was taken by the throat by a man in private clothes, who said, "You ought to know better—a nurse!" I struggled with him and got free.

### MISS LOUISA PHILLIPS.

On Friday I was in Mrs. Leigh's detachment and was next her when we reached Parliament Street. A very big inspector ran forward towards us, with his arms outstretched, from the cordon, while we were still some distance from it. He tried to force the banner from Mrs. Leigh, and pushed her backwards. Presently we were separated; I was pulled from the left, and I saw Mrs. Leigh going down on my right. Later, in Cannon Row, I saw Mrs. Leigh with her lips very much swollen and sore. She told me that she had been deliberately struck, and had never before been treated so brutally. My arm was so wrenched by a policeman that neuritis was started in it. On Tuesday near the entrance to Downing Street I saw a policeman strike one of our members in the face with his helmet.

\* From "The Treatment of the Women's Deputations by the Metropolitan Police." To be obtained from The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. Price 6d. net.



## OUR POST BOX.

### THE CENSUS PROTEST ABROAD.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.  
Sir,—In answer to E. M. Watson's letter in your issue of April 14, may I say that I had the satisfaction of resisting the Census on behalf of myself and two nieces, filling up the form with the remark that not being persons in the eyes of the British law, we were consequently non-existent.—Yours, etc.,

MAUDE FITZHERBERT.

Blonay, near Vevey,  
Switzerland.

### CHIVALRY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.  
Dear Sir,—I am told by my anti-suffrage women friends that it is not necessary for women to have the vote, as their brothers and husbands can fight their battles for them, political or otherwise. I have not noticed that the chivalry of the House has at any time been deliriously excited about the demand for equal pay for equal work. No woman must fight for her own hand—as has been amply proved—with what beggarly modicum of chivalry she can obtain from the few really chivalrous men who desire to help her—and God help her, too, in her struggle upwards. There is no chivalry, not in the bulk, and pure ideals will away and are killed in the bitter frost of a commercial money-grubbing age; and if employers can increase their banking accounts by the sweating of women, chivalry goes to the wall in double quick time. We are told that women will forfeit chivalry from men if they strive for equality with men; how can they forfeit that which they have not got? The insane opposition to this great political movement, the levity with which it is regarded by some men, their refusal to grant women common justice, and the utter absence of desire for any higher ideal, is a disgrace to the manhood of this great empire, and makes one ashamed of one's sex.—Yours, &c.,

T. POYNTZ WRIGHT.

Upper Broughton.

### WEARING THE BADGE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.  
DEAR SIR,—I should like to say that I agree most heartily with your correspondent who speaks of the importance of members wearing their badge. So many people tell me that there are very few women who really want to vote, whereas if these people were to be constantly meeting the W.S.P.U. colours in every trade and profession, every college, every church, every theatre, concert, dance, "at home," and social gathering of any kind, they would begin to realise how "many" are the "few" they speak of. The more quiet and unassuming the wearer of the badge is, the more will scoffers be forced to admit that the popular idea of a Suffragette is a lamentably false one, and that, rather than being a band of hooligans, the Suffragettes are some of the most womanly and also the most patriotic women in the world.—Yours, etc.,

K. N.

### A GOOD TIME COMING.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.  
DEAR SIR,—I remember, as a child, the strong interest taken by my father in the Reform Bill of 1867—how he worked, attended meetings, agitated, and wore a badge. Most vividly of all do I remember how jubilantly he went about singing a popular song of the day, the refrain of which is all I still remember:—

"There's a good time coming, boys!  
Wait a little longer!"

I recall how he explained to me that the "good time" was to come when men had the vote, and how power to demand all manner of reforms would be possible to them as soon as they got the vote. The vote! The vote was going to change everything. As I listened to an inspiring speech by Mrs. Zangwill at the Church Institute recently the refrain of the long-forgotten song returned to me. And though I am no longer young and blithe of heart as I was when that good time was expected and longed for, I almost danced my way home, my feet keeping time to—

"There's a good time coming, girls!  
Wait a little longer!"

I have had to keep step to it ever since last Tuesday, as it refused to be banished from my mind. The lines bring a message of hope, nay, of certainty, of near success for a greater and more far-reaching "Reform Bill."—Yours, etc.,

E. GREENWOOD.

Bradford.

### THE PRESS BOYCOTT.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.  
Dear Sir,—Seeing such a splendid example on page 430 of VOTES FOR WOMEN of March 31, we have written to the editor of the daily paper we always take, and explained to him our reason for not continuing to take it in, and that the money thus saved shall go to swell the funds of the W.S.P.U.—Yours, etc.,

K. L. WRATISLAW.

### To the Editor of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—I make it a rule to buy a copy of the paper from everyone of the splendid band of women who sell it in the streets, and whom I happen to pass in my journeyings to and fro in the City. These odd copies I post to friends whose interest would be helpful. I find that stopping in the streets to buy a copy serves a triple purpose:—(1) It cheers the courageous vendors; (2) it inspires timid supporters and casual passers-by to do likewise; and (3), of course, it increases the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN, which I find myself always proudly mentioning as "our own paper."—Yours, etc.,

AGNES G. MURPHY.

### To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—I am a subscriber for VOTES FOR WOMEN, and not only take it regularly myself and read it from end to end, but also send copies to different friends who are interested. I order some from London and some from a dealer in New York. I am watching the campaign in California with great interest, and have heard Miss Pankhurst speak in Los Angeles with great pleasure. She is helping us all a great deal over here, and we are very glad and grateful that you could spare her to us when you are carrying on such a great campaign at home.—With most earnest good wishes for your success, I am, yours, etc.,

DORA G. S. HAZARD (Mrs. F. R. Hazard),  
Syracuse, N.Y.

### AN APPRECIATION.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has received the following letter from Mr. T. W. Rowe:—"Allow me to pay a tribute of respect to you and your women for the wonderful political insight you display in these days of unblinking political trickery and shameless deceit—practised to retard and destroy the worthiest causes. When the *Daily Chronicle* blows the trumpet because this man withdraws his support from the Men's League on account of the emergence of the latter from merely passive approval of your object to militant help against the enemies of your cause, and beats the drum because another man has stated his belief that Lloyd George is your friend, I feel that those Liberal men who are not obsessed by mere Liberal prejudice as opposed to truly human views should make some pronouncement, however slight, of their profound belief in the larger and broader issues represented by you and your women. I am proud to live in an age that has seen the emergence of that complementary human force which the world is now waiting and pining to employ in its evolutionary process. I know that behind the purely organising work of your Union there is going on a bracing-up, a linking together of human and spiritual forces, a spark of fire passing from soul to soul, its outward manifestations at present rigidly controlled, later to be precisely directed to the best point of application in the interest of humanity."

### NEWS FROM CALCUTTA.

A correspondent in Calcutta, a W.S.P.U. member, has interested several native women in the cause: one is a Bengali lady of good family with a University degree, who is working for the education and emancipation of Indian women, and has a progressive school for 150 Brahmin girls. She edits a native paper which has already published an article on English Suffragettes, with a portrait of Annie Kenney. This Bengali lady asked, "Will Mrs. Pankhurst come to India?" and when told that she might do so after the vote was won in England, she said, "I will be with her then." "These dear women," adds our correspondent, "heed our work desperately." She is also trying to interest English people in India, telling them if they wish to be up-to-date they must get educated in the Suffrage Movement.

### "VOTES FOR WOMEN" IN LAHORE.

A correspondent writes: "Though I am not a member of the W.S.P.U., you may care to announce that the ladies' club at Lahore is now going to take in VOTES FOR WOMEN. This is due to my having sent a copy to a cousin in Lahore almost regularly, and on hearing that she circulated it, and that people were less antagonistic than they were, I suggested she should get the paper taken by the club."

### A LIVE QUESTION.

A correspondent writing from India says:—"Among the subordinate official classes here the question (Votes for Women) is a live one," and, continues the writer, many people who five or ten years ago would have laughed to scorn the idea that women should be enfranchised now at least admit that "Women with property ought to have votes."

### VOTES FOR WOMEN IN PERSIA.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter from her sister at Teheran, Persia: "We enjoyed the fancy dress ball. I went as a Suffragette. I cut the headings off my VOTES FOR WOMEN (which I get regularly, you know) and gummed them round the bottom of my white net dress, then I got some purple, white and green ribbons and stitched them together, and wrote on the white 'We Shall Win in front, and 'We Want Justice' on the back. Then I had a piece of the tricolour ribbon you had sent me in my hair, and two cardboard broad arrows. It was considered quite a success."

### NEWS FROM BERLIN.

Mrs. Robert Tornow writes from Berlin that her suffrage lecture was a tremendous success, that the room was crowded, and that there was no opposition to militant tactics. Twelve members joined the Suffrage Society, and friends and strangers alike surrounded Mrs. Tornow begging her to speak again on the subject. She had to promise on the spot to give the lecture again to three other Unions and a Club.

### NEWS FROM SWEDEN.

A Swedish lady, Madame Gerda Planing-Gyllenborg, a city councillor, writes:—"As a Swedish Suffragist, I am, of course, greatly interested in the English women's struggle for full freedom and political rights, and I have tried to follow your movement by reading VOTES FOR WOMEN, which has given me a feeling of admiration for your hard work. Heartily wishing you success through your militant methods."

## KNIGHTHOOD FOR WOMEN.

Professor W. F. Simpson, of King's College, London, has been writing to the *Times* drawing attention to the various phases of women's work as a very hopeful sign for the future, and confessing his surprise that, with so many women prominent in almost every walk of life open to them, there is little recognition of their services. The *Daily Sketch* has been making inquiries, and finds that the suggestion of a new Order for women would be frankly welcomed as a means of public recognition of women's eminence in the arts, sciences, and literature. The paper quotes a learned professor, who preferred to be nameless in the discussion of a public question, and who said:—"You have nowadays women of note in the front rank of the drama, of music, of literature, of the arts, of medicine, but because they are women they do not seem to get any recognition whatever. What a happy idea it would be if, in view of the approaching Coronation, women, as a sex, were for the first time to be granted official recognition. Suppose that Queen Mary, who is herself a model of all that is womanly, wisely, and whose interest in the intellectual advancement and social welfare of her sex is deep, were moved to institute a new Order for women only." An article taking the same view appeared in the *Daily Express* on April 4, and concluded: "The foundation of such an Order would be worthy of the nation that has so often been the pioneer of progress. Occasion calls for it, and what time could be more fitting than this year of the Coronation of a King whose every thought is for his people's welfare, and a Queen whose life-long sympathy with women's work has never yet been asked in vain?"



Overton, Hornsea.

Kathleen Kneesham, aged three, who had a great ovation at a fancy dress ball recently. Her hat was trimmed with such mottoes as "Women Need the Vote," she wore the colours of the W.S.P.U., and carried "Votes for Women" at the march past.

## THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN.

Dedicated to the Women's Social and Political Union.

Music by ETHEL SMYTH, Mus. Doc.

[Members of the Union are specially requested to learn these words by heart so that they may be able to join in whenever the March of Women is played. In the great Procession of June 17, the song will be taken up by the lines and every woman who marches in the ranks should be ready to unite in the singing].

Shout, shout, up with your song!  
Cry with the wind, for the dawn is breaking;  
March, march, swing you along.  
Wide blows our banner, and hope is waking.  
Song with its story, dreams with their glory  
Lo! they call, and glad is their word!  
Forward! hark how it swells.  
Thunder of freedom, the voice of the Lord!

Long, long—we in the past  
Covered in dread from the light of heaven,  
Strong, strong—stand we at last,  
Fearless in faith and with sight new-given.  
Strength with its beauty, Life with its duty  
(Hear the voice, oh, hear and obey!)  
These, these—beckon us on!  
Open your eyes to the blaze of day.

Comrades—ye who have dared  
First in the battle to strive and sorrow!  
Scorned, spurned—naught have we cared,  
Raising your eyes to a wider morrow.  
Ways that are weary, days that are dreary,  
Toil and pain by faith ye have borne;  
Hail, hail—victors ye stand,  
Wearing the wreath that the brave have worn!

Life, strife—these two are one,  
Naught can ye win but by faith and daring.  
On, on—that ye have done  
But for the work of to-day preparing.  
Firm in reliance, laugh a defiance  
(Laugh in hope, for sure is the end)  
March, march—many as one,  
Shoulder to shoulder and friend to friend.

Mme. Vassal, the English lady explorer, on her return from Indo-China and Annam, lectured before the Geographical Society of Paris, and was enthusiastically greeted.

## MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

### For Women's Enfranchisement.

Offices: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.  
Telephone: City 6073.

Founders and Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.  
Members are urgently requested to keep in mind the following fixtures and do their utmost to secure a good attendance:—

April 28. Matinee at Court Theatre in aid of M.P.U. Plays by Bernard Shaw and M. Cunningham. Tickets (10s., 5s., 4s., 2s. 6d. and 1s.) may be booked at the M.P.U. office, the Woman's Press, and the Actresses' Franchise League.

May 15. Public Welcome to Mr. Hugh A. Franklin at Carlton Hall, 8 p.m.; Speakers: Miss Vida Goldstein, H. W. Nevinnson Esq., and Bishop Mathew. Chairman: D. Cameron Swan, Esq. Admission free. Reserved seats (1s. and 6d.) may be obtained from above office.

Our first Speaker's Class will be held at 7.45 p.m. on Monday, May 1. Members desiring to attend should write at once to the Meeting Sec. at above address.

Treasurer's Note.—In view of the pending appeal in the Hawkins Case and our intention to take action with regard to the illegal and forcible ejection of several of our members from Mr. Churchill's meeting at the Queen's Hall, it is imperative that our war-chest should be generously replenished. This week our "youngest member" sends us 2s. for each year he has lived, thus setting an example in self-denial to his seniors. Will some of our older members who are unable to take active part in militant work follow his example? The following amounts received (to April 12) are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount already acknowledged	£282 8 1
Miss Una E. Dugdale (Profit on Miss Pankhurst's Postcard)	0 4 0
Arnold B. Randle, Esq.	0 2 6
J. Anselm, Esq. (Collecting Sheet)	0 3 0
"Our Youngest Member Aged 5 Years"	0 10 0
E. J. Follett, Esq.	0 10 6
W. Morgan, Esq. (Collecting Sheet)	1 0 0
Mrs. E. Pethick Lawrence	5 0 0
Miss Filshie (per V. D. D.)	0 5 0
Miss McLean	0 1 0
Charles B. Mabon (Self Denial)	0 1 0
G. Douglas, Esq. (ditto)	0 5 0
F. J. Bailey, Esq. (ditto)	0 5 0
G. F. Guest, Esq. (Collecting Sheet)	0 11 0
A. J. Lissaman, Esq. (Self Denial)	0 2 0
G. Jacobs, Esq. (ditto)	0 2 6
R. A. Inglis, Esq. (Collecting Sheet)	0 4 0
Anon (ditto)	0 15 0
F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq.	10 0 0
Mrs. Maitland	0 5 0
Glasgow W.S.P.U. (per Victor D. Duval's Lecture Fee)	1 1 0
(Ditto Travelling Expenses)	3 12 6
Claude W. Sykes, Esq. (Collecting Sheet)	0 3 0
W. Crook, Esq. (ditto)	0 4 0
E. W. Futvoys, Esq. (ditto)	0 12 3
H. E. Willson, Esq. (ditto)	0 8 0
Miss E. Mackenzie	0 10 0
A. E. Ionides, Esq.	0 10 0
Lady R. Knyvett	5 0 0
E. G. Clayton, Esq. (ditto)	0 2 6
G. J. Willock, Esq.	2 0 0
A. Irons, Esq.	0 5 0
Membership fee	0 1 0
Total	£292 2 10

### FOR ALL PRISONERS.

An interesting article on women prisoners by Mrs. W. A. Phillips, hon. lay-vistor in Strangeways Prison, Manchester, appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* recently. In the course of the article, Mrs. Phillips said:—"It appears to me, after careful consideration, that scores of women are constantly in prison who have no right to be there, and the by-laws in great cities that deal with convictions for prostitution need thoroughly revising. In some cases this has not been done since 1844, and in that day lawlessness was rife, and conditions of life were very different. Women are constantly convicted on the constable's word alone. The woman is also continually being punished for her previous convictions. There are many minor offences among poor women which might be met with a fine, especially where they are mothers of families and poor widows. I have known a poor widow, who earned 6s. per week, and had two children, apply to the guardians for help, and because she made a false statement, and said she earned 6s., she has been given a month's imprisonment. This should be made impossible. Last, but by no means least, we should not allow a girl under 21 to become an inmate of a common lodging-house, and sleep in a room full of abandoned women."

### HURRY UP!

Dr. R. Broda, a French publicist, speaking at the New Reform Club recently, said he believed that France would have Woman Suffrage before England, not because the feminist movement is stronger there, but because the tacit opposition of vested opinions is unknown. The French will have to hurry up, then, for we mean to get it in England this year!

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE POSTER.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, woman-suffrage advocate, recently instituted a contest among students of art for the best posters and sculpture upon the subject of woman suffrage. The prizes in this contest were awarded this week, and Carol M. Sax, a promising young Jewish artist who comes from the West, won the first poster prize of 50 dols. Mr. Sax has been the organiser of the Artists' League for Woman Suffrage. His poster was painted in oil, and showed a man painfully carrying a heavy load upon his back, dubbed "Political Responsibility," and upon this was an additional load of a woman, tied hand and foot. The sentiment of the poster was expressed in the couplet: "A load too great for man alone to bear. Set woman free; she longs to do her share."

The American Hebrew.

### TAX RESISTANCE.

One of the weapons of opposition which will be employed by women will be "tax resistance." Those who are proposing to do this will do well to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the law on the question, and we recommend them to apply to the offices of the Women's Tax Resistance League at 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., whose secretary, Mrs. Kington Parker, will be pleased to supply them with information. The League has taken over all the work in connection with this form of protest, and the Secretary will gladly give all particulars to the offices of the League.

## WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

"I have all my life been very much indebted to the aid of women—to my mother, my wife, my eldest sister Jennie and her maiden daughters, and seeing how small a share of real, good solid and scientific education has been awarded to women, I have been induced to bequeath the greater portion of my savings for the purpose of erecting and partially endowing an institution or college for the education of women, by women, as far as that can practically and judiciously be carried out."

These words are from the will of the late Mr. Henry Mainwair, M.D., LL.D., of Busby Hill, Glasgow, who directs that part of his means shall be devoted to the founding and maintenance of an institution for the instruction of women in physical and biological sciences, both tuition and management to be, as far as possible, in the hands of women. The students are to receive an education to fit them to become medical practitioners, dentists, electricians, chemists, etc. No medical men are named as trustees in the will, "because (as yet) their trade unionism is opposed to women entering the medical profession."

## WOMAN ASTRONOMER.

Fifteen new stars, says the *American Suffragette*, have been found in the heavens during the past twenty-five years; of these nine have been discovered by Mrs. Wilhelmina P. Fleming, of the Observatory of Harvard. Mrs. Fleming is the only woman whose name has ever appeared in Harvard University Catalogue, where she is entered as curator of astronomical photographs.

## A GOOD STORY.

"My dear," said a thoughtless husband, "our club is to have all home comforts." "Indeed!" replied the neglected wife, "and when is our home to have all club comforts?" We hear some who ought to know better ask how a poor working man, after his day's toil, can rest amid a family of troublesome children? Well, they are his children as well as his wife's. She has the worry of them all day. Old goody-goody books tell a wife to get all the children to bed before the husband comes home; to never mention any family anxieties to her tired lord and master, and to end her arduous day by smoothing the wrinkles out of his sweetest brow, and to always smile when he frowns. But the true-hearted husband knows his wife has her worries too: he greets her cheerily and asks how the day has gone; gets the youngest on his knee, and is not above lending a hand to make "Home, sweet home."

Alderman Malins,  
At Ilkerton.

## "WOMEN ARE READY!"

"I have been much interested to hear that in Australia the women's franchise was secured by rational methods without any hint of militant tactics. To be quite just, however, one must admit that possibly the suffragettes, by their fighting system, have secured attention, and driven home to thousands of women who had previously never considered the matter the influence they might possess in politics if they should get the franchise in Great Britain. Before I came to Australia I thought that women were not quite ready for the vote, and believed that for the present it would be wiser if they confined their attention to municipal matters. But since I have seen the keen interest the Australian women takes in politics, her practical common sense, and her eagerness to record her vote, I have changed my opinion. Women are ready for the franchise."

—Lady Carlaw Martin (of Dundee) in the *Sydney Evening News*.

## A PRESS VIEW.

Not Suffragettes—nothing of the kind: just the new English girl who is entering the social arena with her mind set on having and giving a good time. She has got rid of the idea that society is a marriage mart, and that her business is to settle herself satisfactorily or be branded a failure. She does what she likes, not what she is told is expedient. The managing mother is not extinct, but the spirit of the age is against her. Girls have their fling as well as boys, if in more decorous manner. "A real good time and a husband, if I care for anyone that wants me," is a girl's creed now. It makes her a real joy to meet and see, and it makes for the marriages of young couples that are so prevalent. The girls who do not marry settle to some fine interest in life, and become often splendidly useful members of the community. If they settle down to card-playing, or continue their fling when their years are unsuited to it, what a good thing it is that they never did marry and continue so futile a species!—*Sketch*.

In a recent issue of *Nature* there is an interesting review on "Child Problems," in which the following passage occurs:—"The author insists on the importance of securing the co-operation of women, but he omits to point out that until they possess the power and status of citizenship their power of helping will be crippled."

Members of the Women's Social and Political Union sympathise deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs in the great loss they have sustained in the death of their little girl, Dorothy. Dorothy, who was only five, was an extraordinarily bright child, and took a tremendous interest in the cause. Even when unconscious lately she talked of selling programmes "One penny each," which she had done shortly before at a W.S.P.U. entertainment in York. She was buried wearing her colours, of which she was always most proud.

## FRAU BOBERG.

In *The Week* there is an interesting article on Anna Boberg, a Swedish artist, who spends much of her time in the Lofoten Isles, a group of rocky islands off the north coast of Norway, and as far within the Arctic Circle as the extreme north of Alaska. Frau Boberg is the wife of a famous architect in Stockholm. She has made herself a studio on a projecting rock opposite a Lofoten fishing village, and in a coarse coat of reindeer skins, carrying her easel and painting materials on her back, she goes out to paint the wonderful atmospheric effects of the polar world. Often it is so cold that she cannot hold the brush, and on one occasion, falling through a snowdrift, she sat below her easel for some time. Fortunately she had fallen into a mossy bay and an escape without harm. If unable to get back to her cottage at night, Frau Boberg chafes in some fisherman's hut. She works in snowshoes, and if the wind is favourable, a little sail and skis give her the necessary means to a good ride.

## CANADIAN WOMEN FARMERS.

Miss Isabel Sinclair writes in the *Standard of Empire* that women in Canada have caught the spirit of enterprise, and that they are waking up to their opportunities. The regulations of the Department of the Interior allow a woman who is the sole head of a family to enter for a quarter section—viz., 160 acres of land—with the privilege of pre-empting the adjoining section if she wishes. Should she fulfil the homestead duties, she then becomes, in three years, absolute owner of a valuable tract of land. Those duties are six months' residence and a cultivation of part of the land in each of the three years following the entry. She tells how two women, both widows with small children, entered for half a section each near Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. Selecting homesteads side by side, they jointly built a house, half standing on each farm. While thus living under the same roof, but having their separate farms, they solved the problem of isolation, which is one of the worst trials the settlers have to face.

## BUSINESS WOMEN.

The prize of £500 offered by the *Draper's Times* to the drapers' assistant showing the best way of starting a business with £500 was won by Miss M. Jocelyne. Over 400 essays were sent in by men and women. The judges—a committee of experts from some of the largest businesses—decided that Miss Jocelyne, young as she is, showed the greatest practical knowledge, and would make the best use of the prize. One of the conditions of the competition was that the winner should use the £500 to set up for herself in the drapery trade. A few months ago, in the city of Oklahoma, a young woman stenographer and typist in the office of a packing business, realising that her position meant no future for her, began to study the estate market. She purchased lands no man thought worth buying, and took up sales after her regular business hours. Seeing that it paid her to give up her regular work, and went in for the business in earnest, and in the first two weeks her commission amounted to £1,400. The local paper which reports this concludes by saying that if ever Miss Anna Bynum takes it into her head to go in for politics the men who possess something less than a Rooseveltian energy had better look to their laurels!

## A PRESS COMMENT.

The fact that women possessed the vote, whether they used it or not regularly, would be a protection against clauses unjust to women being included in prospective laws, and a means of getting the repeal of the numerous unjust laws that defame our Statute Book. Old-fashioned ideas about women's place being the home and men being the breadwinners are out of place in an age when not only do something over a million women have to earn their own living, but a good percentage of them that of their children and frequently that of invalid husbands. Once the extraordinary distinction has been removed by which women householders are denied their citizenship we venture to predict that in a few years' time there will be some difficulty in getting ordinary everyday people to believe that such a distinction had ever really existed at all.

—*Dover Express and East Kent News*.

## WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

In these early days it would appear that the government of this country was not altogether in the hands of the sterner sex, for we read that in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. four abbesses, if not more, were summoned to Parliament, namely, those of Shaftesbury, Barking, Winchester, and Wilton. In the thirty-fifth of Edward III. there were summoned by writ to Parliament, by their proxies, Mary, Countess of Norfolk, Eleanor, Countess of Ormonde, Lady de Spenser, Philippa, Countess of March, Joanna, Lady Fitzwalter, Agneta, and Mary, Countesses of Pembroke, Margaret, Lady de Roos, Matilda, Countess of Oxford, and Catharine, Countess of Athol. —From *"Old and New London"*.

Gordon, in his "Antiquities of Parliament," goes even further back than this, for he says that "Ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon Witan: The Abbess Hilda (says Bede) presided in an ecclesiastical synod, A.D. 694, the abbesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council along with the King, bishops and nobles. King Edward's charter to the Abbey of Crowland, A.D. 961, was with the consent of the nobles and abbesses, who signed the charter."

Miss Edna Finch, a trained nurse, has, says the *American Suffragette*, stood highest in competitive examination, and will be appointed the first female policeman in Milwaukee. Her duty will be to make certain that sanitary conditions in factories are correct.

## LAW AND ORDER.

[The writer of the following lines is an aged Irish Suffragist who has given all her support to the Suffrage movement.]

While at large, though a scoundrel or fool,  
With the property qualification,  
A man has his birthright to rule—  
Parliamentary representation.

But however good, gifted and wise,  
When one of the feminine gender  
For a share of the franchise applies,  
To Holloway prison we send her.

The reason we follow this plan,  
Though as taxpayers women are human,  
Is just that a man is a man,  
While a woman is only a woman.

Hence men legislate for the race,  
And if women raise any objection,  
We teach them to keep their own place,  
For masculine rule is perfection.

A few votes we might give the poor deary,  
If they were submissive and trusting,  
In some forty or fifty more years,  
But we find their impudence disgusting.

So we ditched them and worried them well,  
Through our forces most mild and sinister,  
Who made for the women a hell,  
And sport for a Cabinet Minister.

Dorothy Webb.

## CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Now that holidays are over members are starting work with renewed vigour. There is much to be done during the next few months, and the help of every individual member is needed.

**W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.**

Miss Helen Craggs, The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., will be glad to have the names of members and friends able to help with paper-selling. If you have only half-an-hour weekly, come and help! Even half-an-hour a week, if given regularly, will help a great deal.

Mrs. Drummond's office has now been transferred to 5 and 6, Clements Inn, and she will be glad to see members of the London Unions there between the usual hours of 4 and 6 p.m.

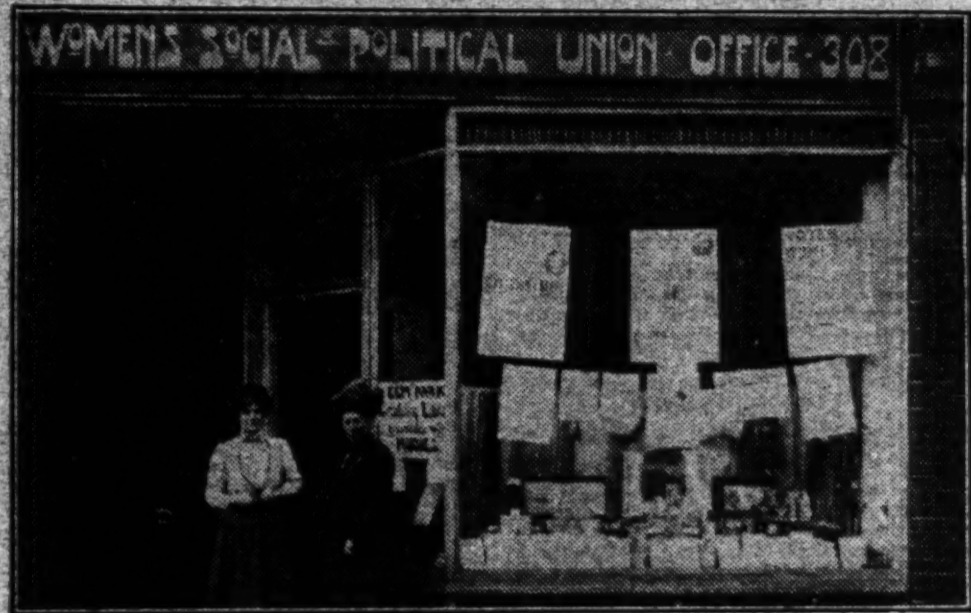
**Local Secretaries.**—There will be a Secretaries' meeting at 4, Clements Inn, on Monday, April 25, at 8 p.m.

lection offers of drawing-rooms for meetings and subscriptions will be gratefully accepted by Miss Margaret Cameron, at 4, Clements Inn.

## BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Strafford Road.

The silence at Barnet open-air meeting on Saturday last was much interested in Miss Myer's address; and the stock of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* was sold out. New Barnet readers please note that the open air meetings will in future be held on Friday evenings at 7.30 p.m., not on Saturdays as formerly. It is hoped to have a banner made in time for June 17. Contributions will be gratefully received. Local members wishing for seats at the Albert Hall meeting should write at once to the secretary. Tickets for the Carlton Hall meeting, May 15, price 1s. and 6d., may be had at above address.



CHELSEA W.S.P.U. SHOP, 308, KING'S ROAD.

(The Hon. Secretaries are Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock.)

8 p.m. Local Unions are reminded to send their representatives.

## BALHAM &amp; TOOTING.

Organiser—Miss Violet Hughes, B.A., 4, Clements Inn.

The office is being given up and will be closed tomorrow, Saturday, April 22; members are asked to call and help to reduce the stock. The organiser can be seen by appointment. Thanks to those who have worked so hard to make the campaign a success. Further plans with regard to the working-up of the district will be announced later.

## BARNES.

Organiser—Miss Beldon, M. Bishops Mansions, Fulham, S.W.

Work in this district will be resumed shortly. During Miss Beldon's absence at Cheltenham by.

## BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Organiser—Miss H. Gargitt, 4, Stenard Rd., Palmers Green.

Members and friends are cordially invited to hear Mrs. Bradford on Monday, April 24 (see programme). They are also reminded of the meeting to be held on Friday, April 28, when the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Mrs. Lonsdale will speak. Will members give all the spare moments they can to making these meetings a success?

## CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—308, King's Road.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock.

The open-air campaign commences to-day (Friday), see programme, and will be continued until May 5. Will members please note time and place, and attend the meetings to support the speakers? The Borough

## LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

April.			
Friday, 21	Chelsea, World's Hall (outside)	Miss Barwell. Chair: Miss Ellison.	8 p.m.
" "	Harrow Road, "Prince of Wales"	Miss O. Hopkins.	8 p.m.
" "	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Mrs. Penn Gaskell.	7.30 p.m.
" "	New Barnet, Railway Arch	Miss Macnamara.	8 p.m.
" "	North Islington, corner of Hornsey	General Drummond.	8 p.m.
" "	Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Miss Myers, Miss Boulting.	8.30 p.m.
" "	Westminster, Grosvenor Place	Miss Barwell. Chair: Mrs. Strong.	8 p.m.
Saturday, 22	Battersea, Lavender Hill	Miss O'Connor.	8 p.m.
" "	Chiswick, Fire Station	Miss Macnamara.	8 p.m.
" "	Crouch End, Clock Tower	Miss Hopkins.	8 p.m.
" "	Hford, Balfour Road	Miss Peck.	8 p.m.
" "	Islington, Peckington Street	Miss A. Kelly, Miss R. Hyams.	8 p.m.
" "	Kilburn, Victoria Road	Members and Friends.	4.30 to 7 p.m.
" "	Levensham, Shop, Rally	Chair: Miss Boulting.	8 p.m.
" "	Richmond, Fire Station	Miss Pearce, Miss Shoult.	8 p.m.
" "	St. Pancras, Rochester Road and	Miss Baille Guthrie, Miss Nichols.	8 p.m.
" "	Kensington, Town Road	Mr. Victor Dural. Chair: Miss Barwell.	7.30 p.m.
" "	Westminster, Warwick Street and		3 p.m.
" "	Tachbrook Street		3 p.m.
" "	Wood Green, Spouters' Corner	Miss Naylor. Chair: Miss Babson.	11.30 a.m.
Sunday, 23	Battersea Park	Miss Naylor. Chair: Mrs. Bouryer.	3.15 p.m.
" "	Clapham Common	Debate, Miss Naylor.	8 p.m.
" "	Baling Common	Miss Leamon Tyson.	3 p.m.
" "	Hampstead Heath	Miss Ada Wright.	12.30 noon.
" "	Levensham, Hill Park	Mrs. Hyton Dale.	8 p.m.
" "	Clapton Club, Brownhill Road	Mrs. Bradford. Chair: Father Hilditch.	7.30 p.m.
" "	Stratford Common	Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, Hon. Malcolm H. Macmillan, Miss Christabel Parkhurst, L.R.	8 to 9 p.m.
" "	Chelsea, Sloane Square	Working Party.	8 p.m.
" "	Hampstead Road, Cobden's Statue	Miss Barwell, Miss W. Mayo.	8 p.m.
" "	Hampstead Town Hall, At Home	Drawing-room meeting.	3 p.m.
" "	Palmer's Green, 6, Stenard Road	Lady Constance Lytton.	3 p.m.
" "	Studio	Miss Richard.	8 p.m.
" "	Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.	Miss Linton.	8 p.m.
" "	Westminster, Horseferry Road	Miss Baille Guthrie.	7.30 p.m.
" "	West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings	Mrs. Harvey.	8 p.m.
Tuesday, 25	Chelsea, King's Road	Miss Hopkins. Chair: Miss Fricker.	8 p.m.
" "	Belling, Lyric Restaurant, Oak Room	Miss Blundell, Miss G. Burton.	7.30 p.m.
" "	Hampstead, 33, Sunnyside Road	At Home. Miss Elizabeth Freeman.	3.30 p.m.
" "	Drawing-room meeting	Miss Nina Boyle.	8 p.m.
" "	Kew, Lyric Theatre (outside)	Remaking Party.	3.30 to 6 p.m.
" "	Putney, Kingsway Road	Miss Richard, Miss Patsfield.	8 p.m.
" "	Highgate, Archway Tavern	Miss Mayo, Mrs. Marshall.	8 p.m.
" "	North Maudslayi, The Rabbits	At Home.	3.30 p.m.
" "	Islington, 247, Goswell Road	Drawing-room meeting. Hostess: Mrs. Westbrook.	8 p.m.
" "	Highbury Corner	Chair: Miss Baine.	7.30 p.m.
" "	Kilburn, Netherwood Street	Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, and others.	8 p.m.
" "	215, High Road	Miss Naylor.	12 noon.
" "	Marble Arch	Speakers' Class, Miss Rose Laid.	7.30 p.m.
" "	Paddington, 50, Prad Street	Members' Rally.	7 p.m.
" "	Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Annual Meeting.	8 p.m.
" "	West Croydon, 2, Station Bldg.	Drawing Room Meeting. Miss Beckenbury, Rev. N. Houslow.	8 p.m.
" "	West Croydon, Hill Lane	Miss Isabel Seymour.	8 p.m.
" "	Battersea, King's Road	Miss Bowditch, P.A. Miss Bertha Bowditch.	8 p.m.
" "	Barnet, Tibury's Tea Rooms, High St.	Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Mrs. Longwood, Chair: Miss Hilda Stewart.	8 p.m.
" "	Dulwich Village, Lyndhurst, Carlton Road		
" "	Green, Winchester Hill		
" "	Hampstead Heath		
" "	Stainway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square		
Friday, 28	Chelsea, Sloane Square		
" "	4, Clements Inn, W.C.		
" "	Dulwich Library, Dulwich Meeting		
" "	305, Fulham Road, S.W.		
" "	Kensington, 17, Stanley Crescent		
" "	Harrow Road, Prince of Wales (outside)		
" "	Tufnell Park, Tube Station		
" "	Palmer's Green, Riverside Hall		

Councillors have now been canvassed for the paper, thanks to Miss Lloyd, Miss Tew and Miss White. More volunteers are needed to canvass the women ratepayers. Letters to accompany the paper are waiting at the Office for distribution. The Jumble Sale is now definitely fixed for the second week in May. Help is needed for packing and arranging the goods during the week preceding the sale. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Joachim (donation), 5s. Meetings were resumed in Battersea Park on Easter Sunday, when Miss G. Jones spoke. There was a good crowd, and the rally of members was remarkable.

#### CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, 51, Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.  
Members and friends are reminded that the first meeting will be held next Sunday (see programme). Thanks to the friends who have promised parcels for the Jumble Sale in May; a great many more are wanted. They can be sent to Mrs. Bartlett, 34, Lamburne Road, Clapham, or to Mrs. Strong, at above address.

#### CROYDON.

Office—3, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 300 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan and Miss Leslie Hall.

A mass meeting of all local Suffrage Societies has been arranged to take place in the Large Public Hall, on May 4, at 8 p.m.; admission free. Will members please advertise this meeting among their friends? Croydon having undertaken a special section of the procession on June 17, afternoon parties for the purpose of making garlands are being arranged. They will be held every Wednesday afternoon, beginning Wednesday, April 26. It is hoped that those who cannot attend on Wednesdays will attend on Mondays. Miss I. Green and Miss Withall, who have decorated the office, wish to thank all those who gave such willing help, especially Mrs. Ireland for the use of her steps. Gratefully acknowledged: Typewriter Fund; Miss Jones, 1s.; Self-Denial Donation, H. S., 1s.; Shop Fund, Miss Smith, 10s.; Donation, I. Green, 6s.; Shop Decorations, L. Withall, 10s.; Miss Rex, a present of a hat for sale; Mrs. Meddall and Miss Doggett for marmalade.

#### DULWICH.

Organiser: Miss Markwick, 18, Brynmaer Road, Battersea, S.W.

A campaign fund is being started and Miss Markwick will be very grateful for subscriptions. Members and friends are asked to attend the meetings (see programme) as plans for future campaign will be discussed. Dr. H. Gordon Clarke has very kindly offered her drawing-room for a meeting; further particulars will be given later. Will members kindly volunteer for paper-selling? All communications to be sent to Miss Markwick at above address; she will meet members by appointment.

#### EALING.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Finlay, 38, Warwick Road, Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 72, Argyle Road.

Local members who evaded the Census are grateful for hospitality received from the brave resistors. The first of a series of open-air meetings was held on the Common last Sunday and was a great success. A large number of people listened with much interest to Miss Naylor and Mrs. Tidwell (chair) for over two hours, and the stock of VOTES FOR WOMEN was rapidly sold out. These meetings will be repeated each Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. A drawing-room meeting has been arranged for Tuesday next (see programme). Madame Hope Laurie has kindly promised to recite. Invitation cards for meetings will be sent to all interested on application to the Hon. Secs.

#### FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—95, Fulham Road.  
Hon. Secs.—Miss L. Sutton and Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Oliver-Watts has kindly promised to act as organiser of open-air meetings, which will recommence shortly. The annual members' meeting will be held on Friday, April 28 (see programme). Many thanks to Mrs. Shellever, who has made a third batch of marmalade, and to Mrs. Beall for three chairs for use in the shop.

#### GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.

Members and friends will be pleased to learn that VOTES FOR WOMEN has been accepted by the Greenwich Libraries Committee for their Branch Library reading-room. The Misses Clifford and Turner have sold two dozen papers every week during the last month near the Woolwich market-place—a good record for comparatively new ground. Thanks to Mrs. Aldham and Miss Cox for their help during Miss Billingham's absence. Goods, &c., can be obtained through the hon. sec. pro. tem.—Mrs. Leigh, 62, Manor Park, Lee.

#### HAMPSTEAD.

Shop—68, Heath Street. Office—114, Finchley Road. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Cotter.

A large number of members attended the meeting on Wednesday, April 12. Mrs. Hicks kindly entertained them to tea and refreshments. Most of the members took several copies of the paper to sell or give away. Anyone wishing for invitation cards for the Convention on May 6 should apply to the office at once. All members intending to walk with the Hampstead contingent on June 17 are requested to send in their names as soon as possible.

#### HIGHGATE.

Organiser—Miss Billing, 4, Clements Inn.

Drawing-room meetings are being arranged by the kindness of local sympathisers, to take place early next month, after the organiser's return. Further particulars will be announced later.

#### ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 61, Cranbrook Road.

Great interest was taken in Miss Maud Harvey's address at Seven Kings on Wednesday last. Saturday's meeting at Balfour Road was addressed by Mr. Ryan, whose speech much impressed his audience. Canvassers are much wanted for Wednesday afternoon to start from above address at 5 p.m. Paper-sellers are needed for Ilford Station pitch, every evening, 6 to 8; also for Wednesday and Saturday meetings.

#### ISLINGTON.

Office—217, Goswell Road, N.1. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley.

There will be a special members' meeting at the office on Wednesday next (see programme). Mrs. Drummond will be present, and members are asked to attend and give her a good welcome. Will members kindly send in their Self-Denial collection receipts to the secretary as soon as possible?

#### KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—115, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 1116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Sales and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

The Kensington Borough Council is finding that a refusal to receive a deputation of women ratepayers representing suffrage societies is by no means the quickest or the easiest way of disposing of the question of Votes for Women. A long debate took place at the Council meeting on April 11 on Alderman Fry's motion, "That the deputation be received at the next meeting of the Council." The matter has been referred to the Law and General Purposes Committee, which will probably report on it at the next Council meeting on May 5. Mr. Asherley-Jones, M.P., has consented to speak at the mass At Home on May 5, which is being held at 76, Holland Park, by kind permission of Mrs. Lowy. Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, M.D., will preside. Mr. Asherley-Jones will speak on "The Bill," and Miss Evelyn Sharp on "The Bill and Reform." As a very large attendance is anticipated, will those members who desire invitations please apply at an early date and notify their acceptance. The Self-Denial fund is now closed. £56 10s. made up as follows:—Dance (at Mrs. Lowy's), £8 7s. 6d.; entertainment (at Mrs. Lowy's), £4 16s.; sale (at Mrs. Hartley Withers'), £6 12s. 6d.; collecting boxes at stations, £5 2s. 10d.; collected in envelopes, £21 4s. 3d.; Mrs. Sloan, £5; Mrs. Graham, £5; has been forwarded to the treasurer.

#### LEWISHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 32, Mount Pleasant Road. Shop hours, 2 to 5 p.m. Thurs., 10.30–12.30 p.m. Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.

Now that the Easter holidays are over spring cleaning will begin. Members and friends wishing to get rid of clothing and household articles they have done with are asked to send them to the shop for the jumble sale to be held the last week in May. The Lewisham Borough Council is to be approached with the view of getting a resolution passed in favour of the Cancellation Bill. Will members who have the advantage of personal acquaintance with councillors kindly communicate with the sec. It is hoped that Miss Naylor will open a debate at the Catford Clarion Club, Brownhill Road, on Sunday, April 23, at 8 p.m. Will members endeavour to be present. Gratefully acknowledged: £2 9d. per Miss Gray.

#### NORTH ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, 21, Tufnell Park, N.

Miss Bowick had a very good meeting at the Boston on Saturday; plenty of helpers attended and nearly all the papers were sold. Many thanks to the "Census evader" at Miss Jackson's for her kind donation of 10s. Will all members who can, help at the meetings to-day (Friday), and to-morrow (see programme)? Miss Jackson and Miss Della McDermott have undertaken the advertisement management. It is hoped to advertise the meetings and the paper largely during the spring and summer by handbills, chalking and poster-parading. The first summer drawing-room meeting will be held at Miss Humby's on May 4. Speakers will be announced later.

#### N.W. LONDON.

Office—215, High Road, Kilburn. Tel. 1143, Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

A resolution is to be proposed on Tuesday, April 25, at the Willersden Urban District Council urging the Government to give facilities for the passage of the Cancellation Bill through all its stages. Strong support for this resolution is assured but it is desirable that N.W. London members should make a point of attending at the Public Gallery at the Council meeting and also paper-sellers will be needed outside. Please call at the office (1st floor) for further particulars. Members are reminded that the first of the series of weekly At Home talks given on Wednesday next when Miss Frommer will speak on "German Prisons as Compared with English." It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend bringing friends. Please address jumble sale parcels, marked "Jumble Sale," to the Hon. Secretary. The Library is now open and contains a good selection of up to date Suffrage and other books. Gifts of books will be much appreciated. Gratefully acknowledged: Anonymous, 2s.; Mrs. Shewell Cooper, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Cogan, 1s.; Miss Duddy, 6s.; collected for Doris Hall per Mrs. Cullen, 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 10s.; "One Who Wants the Vote," 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Petro, 2s.; "Working Man's Wife," (collected by) 1s. 6d.

#### PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—50, Praed Street, W. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield.

The result of the canvass of women municipal voters in St. Paddington will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Haverfield desires to thank all those who helped so splendidly in the canvass.

#### RICHMOND AND Kew.

Hon. Secs.—Miss E. Casey, 25, West Park Road, Kew; Miss Y. Slade, 4, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond.

A most successful open-air meeting was held in the square, by the Fire Station, on Saturday last, when Miss Coombs spoke, Miss Eileen Casey in the chair. As Miss Casey has been recalled to her paper-selling pitch at Victoria, all communications should be sent to Miss Vera Slade, who has undertaken her duties during her absence.

#### STREATHAM.

Shop and Office: 1, Shrubbery Road, Streatham. Hon. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.

It has been decided to hold a members' rally at the Shop every Tuesday evening, at 8 p.m. Current business will first be discussed, after which a debate will be held; the subject next Tuesday will be "Anti Arguments." It is very necessary that members should attend these weekly meetings. In order to be kept in touch with local work, by the kindness of Mrs. Smith, a whistle drive has been arranged for Saturday, May 13, at 2.30 p.m., at 57, Dorseton Avenue, Streatham Hill. Tickets, 1s., including refreshments, may be obtained at the Shop. The first open-air meeting on Streatham Common will be held next Sunday (see programme). Let there be a good rally of members to support the speaker, and help in selling the paper. The Misses Bartels have kindly undertaken the superintendence of Brockwell Park Sunday meetings; these will commence on April 30, at 3 p.m., and the Misses Bartels appeal to all who helped them last summer to come forward again this year. The following are heartily thanked for contributing towards local funds the sums which they had been prepared to spend in Census resistance fines: Mrs. Tyson, £2; the Misses Thompson, 8s.; Miss R. Grant, 2s.; Miss Frazer, 5s.; Miss Phillips, 5s. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Dines, 17s. towards Shop rent, and many friends are thanked for contributions towards the Shop.

#### SYDENHAM.

Shop and Office—55, Kirke Road. Organiser: Miss Miller.

The organiser hopes members will restart work with renewed activity after the holidays. Will all those wishing to help in any way note above address and call? Offers of drawing-rooms for meetings, paper-sellers, canvassers, and shop-keepers are all urgently required.

#### WIMBLEDON.

Shop—5, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1005, P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lavinia Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.

The local Union's thanks are heartily given to Mr. and Mrs. Lavinia Yates for the two handsome collecting boxes for public meetings, which they have presented as an Easter offering. Two new members are welcomed. As Self-Denial cards are now considerably overdue, will those members who have overlooked them please forward at once?

#### Home Counties.

##### BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—5, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 483 Nat. Organiser—Miss G. Allen.

The organiser will be glad if members will call at the office for all news and meetings. Will all members try to keep Friday evenings free and attend the members' meetings, when they can give in their names for paper selling, office duty, or speaking for the forthcoming week. Those wishing to join the Procession and to have tickets for the Albert Hall meeting on June 17 should send in their names without delay. During the holiday VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well. More sales are needed for Fridays and Saturdays.

Friday, April 21.—Members' meeting, 8 p.m.  
Saturday, April 22.—First meeting (weather permitting), 2.30 p.m.



# A Special Sale

## Affecting 12 Departments

**Silks Blouses Mantles Costumes**  
**Furs Lace Feathers Underwear**  
**Gloves Hosiery Trimmings Curtains**

**For one week only**

commencing Monday next, April 24, and concluding the following Saturday, we are holding a Sale of unusual importance—a Sale in which some RECORD VALUES will be offered in the above 12 departments. Our ability to buy in very large lots for prompt cash has enabled us at the outset of the season to offer these goods—which are new, fashionable, and without fault—at prices usually associated only with After-Season Sales. Note the following examples:—

### Sale of Coats and Wraps

**96 Opera and Restaurant Wraps**, all new shapes, perfectly fresh, many handsomely trimmed lace, some original models. Usual prices £7 7 0 to £15 15 0 each.

All to be sold at **£5**

**25 Canvas and Ninon Wraps**, very exclusive models, richly trimmed with gold embroidery, lace, etc. Many are transparent, no two are alike, and all have just been produced. Usual prices £8 8 0 to £12 12 0 apiece.

All to be sold at **£6**

**240 Real Heavy Shantung Coats**, the genuine material, very fashionable garments and tailor-made. Many are trimmed with Black Satin and Black and White Stripe Silk. These are to be sold at exceptionally low prices **42/-** From each

### Parasols

**200 Dainty trimmed Parasols**, in various styles, including pretty lace covers over silk foundations, delicately toned Chene Silks with full gathered Chiffon linings, and Fancy Tussore effects. Many worth from 21/6 to 25/9. Special Price **15/9**

### Bargains in Blouses

About 50 Striped and Fancy Silk Blouses in the fashionable "Magyar" style trimmed with galon in Oriental colourings and buttons to match, and finished with yoke of Calais insertion back and front. Usually marked at 25/6. Now **16/11**

### Hose

120 dozen Morley's Vertical Dropstitch Fine Quality Black Summer Cashmere Hose. In all sizes, comfortable wear; extra spliced heels and toes. Usual price 2/6. Sale Price **1/6**

### Gloves

250 dozen Elbow Length Mousquetaire Fine Austrian Kid. In Black, Navy, Beavers, Tans and Browns. Usual price 3/11. Special Sale Price **1/11**

Your particular attention is drawn to the

## SALE OF SILKS

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**CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.**

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, County Hotel, Canterbury.

Another volunteer, Mademoiselle de Mostojoule helped Miss Nicoll with the street-selling in Folkestone last week, and capital sales were the result. Miss Durham is breaking up the ground in and near Tunbridge Wells by means of her drawing-room meeting next Wednesday (for details see below). The organiser hopes to be in Tunbridge Wells by May 8 or 9 for a short campaign. Every kind of help will be gladly welcomed. Volunteers should write to the organiser, County Hotel, Canterbury, or to Miss Durham, Landhurst Cottage, Hartfield, near Tunbridge Wells. All who read this notice are cordially welcomed to the meetings at Canterbury and Folkestone announced below. These are preparatory to the public meetings in St. George's Hall, Canterbury, on May 2, at 8.15 p.m., and in the Town Hall, Folkestone, on May 3, at 3 p.m., when Miss Decima Moore will recite, and Miss G. Brackenbury will speak.

Tuesday, April 25.—Canterbury, County Hotel, Miss Macaulay, 3 p.m.  
Wednesday, April 26.—Folkestone, Trevan, Bouverie Road West, Miss Macaulay, 8.15 p.m. Near Tunbridge Wells, Hartfield, Landhurst Cottage, drawing-room meeting, Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss Joachim. Hostess: Miss Durham, 3.15 p.m.

**MAIDSTONE, NORTH KENT, AND ISLE OF THANET.**

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 21, Oxford Street, Margate.

Will members in this district please note organiser's change of address. Miss Ainsworth will be glad to hear of any sympathisers living in or near Bickley and Bromley, as she hopes shortly to arrange work in these places. Members are asked to help by supporting the open-air meeting. Those who intend going to the Albert Hall demonstration on June 17, are asked to communicate at once with the organiser, as arrangements are being made to run an excursion from this district, and numbers must be guaranteed. Tickets, boxes 2s. 6d. each, balcony 1s., can be had from Miss Ainsworth.

Monday, April 24.—Gillingham, Cross Street, Women's Adult School, Miss Laura Ainsworth, 7.30 p.m.  
Wednesday, April 26.—Margate, Fairfield, Cliftonville Avenue, Members' meeting, Mrs. Barnett-Smith.  
Friday, April 28.—Chatham Town Hall, open-air meeting, 7.30 p.m.

**OXFORD.**

n. Sec.—Mrs. E. F. Richards, 209, Woodstock Road

Members and friends are reminded of the meeting to-night (Friday). Admission free, but a few reserved seats can be had at 1s. Tickets can be obtained from Miss Graham, 27, Norham Road, or Miss Baughan, 7, Broad Street.  
Friday, April 21.—Assembly Rooms, Mr. Cecil Chapman, Dr. Estlin Carpenter, Miss D. Pothick, 8 p.m.

**PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.**  
Organiser: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Pelham Road Portsmouth, and 61, Oxford Street, Southampton.  
The drawing-room meetings on March 29 and 30 were held through the kindness of Mrs. Bullin and Miss Denning respectively. Members are asked to work their hardest in getting constituents to write to their Members of Parliament asking them to be in their places on May 5, and to help to secure facilities for the Women's Suffrage Bill to become law this Session. Open-air meetings will be resumed shortly; further particulars will be announced later. All those present at the reading of "Ghosts" on Census night are very grateful to Mr. Leigh Lovel, Miss Octavia Kenmore and company for the enjoyable time they had. Gratefully acknowledged for "Census" expenses—Mrs. Pearce, 5s.; Miss Sabre, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bullin, 6d.; Mrs. Curtis, 1s.; Mrs. Hewett, 1s.; Mrs. Badley, 5s.; Councillor Frank Pearce, 10s.

**READING.**

Shop and Office: 24, Market Place.  
Organiser—Miss Stella Fife.

At the members' meeting on Tuesday, April 11, it was decided to conduct a campaign in the district surrounding Reading during April and May, commencing with an open-air meeting at Wokingham on Saturday, April 29, at 5 p.m. The organiser appeals for help and suggestions from all members and sympathisers in the neighbourhood, and will be grateful for offers of motors or carriages for speakers and workers, as there is much ground to be covered. The Friday evening discussion meetings will be discontinued for the present. Will every member plan to be in the great procession to the Albert Hall on June 17, and make a point of bringing at least one friend? Seats should be booked at once. Volunteers for paper-selling on Fridays and Saturdays are needed. Please remember the Jumble Sale.

**REDHILL.**

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Fengates House.

Through the generosity of Mr. Reginald H. Pott improved electric lighting arrangements will shortly be installed in the Station Road shew case. Members are

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263, REGENT ST., W.



again reminded of the Rev. Claude Hinscliff's meeting on April 26 and urged to make this, the last of the course of lectures, a great success.  
Wednesday, April 26.—Carlton Room, Rev. Claude Hinscliff, Miss Turquand, 8 p.m.

**The Midlands.****BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.**

Office—57, John Bright Street, Tel., 1443 Midland.  
Organisers—Miss Dorothy Evans and Miss Gladys Hazel.

The Dramatic Club, organised and stage-managed by Miss C. E. Dugdale, is making a number of engagements to produce propaganda plays in various parts of this district. Will any friends who would care to help in this valuable means of propaganda communicate with the hon. sec., Miss May Parker, at this office? The Club are now producing "Woman's Influence," "The Apple," "The Junction," "How Cranford became Militant and Boycotted the Census," and "Her Wild Oats" is now in hand. The hon. sec. will be glad to fix dates on which to produce the play if members in any part of the Midlands will arrange meetings and out-of-pocket expenses are paid. Up to date, the Club's engagements are:—May 2, "How Cranford became Militant and Boycotted the Census," in the Tindall Street Schools, Balsall Heath, and also in the Holloway Hall, Dudley, on Tuesday, May 9. On May 25, "The Apple," in the Free Library Lecture Hall, West Bromwich. Tickets, 2s., for the Birmingham boxes in the Albert Hall on June 17, are now on sale. Book early. If seats in other parts of the Hall are needed please communicate with the organisers.

**NOTTINGHAM.**

Office—4, Carlton Street, Tel., 4511.  
Hon. Secs.—Miss C. M. Burgis, B.A., Miss Wallis.  
Will all those members who so generously contributed to the Census expenses communicate with Miss Burgis if they wish the money sent in to the cause in their name, otherwise the sums will be returned to the donors? The local union has secured two boxes in the Albert Hall for the great meeting on June 17. Tickets are going rapidly, and members wishing to secure places should send in their names without delay. A beautiful souvenir programme of the pageant containing photos of all the performers is being prepared, and will be on sale after Monday next, April 24. Members are reminded that the plan is now open at Messrs. Foulds, and it is necessary to book without delay to secure good seats. Will all who wish to: steward (tickets, 1s. each) send in their names to the secretaries? Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Dawson, 1s.; Miss Potter, 5s.; Mrs. Robinson, 2s. 10d.

**West of England.****BATH.**

Shop—12, Walcot Street, Bath.  
Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Mansel.  
Members are all looking forward to Miss Brackenbury's visit to Bath. Will every member bring her "anti" friends? £87 has been sent to headquarters since March 1.  
Saturday, April 29.—Assembly Rooms, Miss G. Brackenbury. Chair: Mrs. Forbes William, 3.30 p.m.

**BRISTOL.**

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Tel., 1345.  
Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney.  
Members and sympathisers are asked to send in their names to Miss Pankhurst for the next deputations of full facilities are not given for Sir George Kemp's Bill. Those members who intend to take part in the great demonstration on June 17 should send in their names to the organisers at once, as seats must be booked early and final arrangements made with the railway company. Mrs. Darley, Plymouth, supplies two free libraries with VOTES FOR WOMEN weekly. Mrs. Darley has also got two newsgirls to show a poster and to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN. If other members would follow this example it would help greatly in raising the circulation of the paper. The lady who kindly sent 17s. last week (royalty money) has this week sent a cheque for £10. An At Home was held on Monday, April 10, at 16, Berkeley Square, when Olive Schreiner's book was discussed. The weekly At Homes at the Victoria Rooms recommence on Monday next (see below). Members of the Bristol Council have each received a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN. All goods for the proposed Jumble Sale should be sent to Mrs. Malcolm Evans, 7, Alexandra-road, Clifton. Volunteers are wanted for paper-selling and sandwich parades.  
Monday, April 24, Victoria Rooms, At Home, 3.30 p.m.

**ILFRACOMBE AND BARNSTAPLE.**  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. du Sautoy Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue, Ilfracombe.  
Hon. Lit. Secretary—Miss Ball, Nursing Home, Larkstone, Ilfracombe.

It is hoped that all members will attend the drawing-room meeting this afternoon when Miss Annie Kenney will speak. Please note that the meeting will not be at St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue, as mentioned in last week's issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN.  
Friday, April 21.—2, Larkstone Villas (adjoining Nursing Home), Ilfracombe, Miss A. Kenney, 3.15 p.m.

**WEST WILTS.**

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Dove-Willcox, 50, Bradley Road Trowbridge.  
Will all members and sympathisers make the woman's meeting on Monday afternoon (see below)

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LONDON, E.C.

widely known among their friends? Lady Isabel Margeson has kindly promised to speak. Thanks to Mrs. Williams who so generously giving the meeting.  
Monday, April 24.—Trowbridge, George Hotel, Lady Isabel Margeson, 3 p.m.

**Eastern Counties.****IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.**

Shop—42, Princess Street, Ipswich.  
Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 19, Silent Street, Ipswich.  
Shop Sec.—Miss King.  
Thanks to Miss King, Miss Hivoy, Miss Margaret Fison, Miss Lillie Roe, and others, the Shop was kept open on Easter Saturday, and VOTES FOR WOMEN had a good sale outside the Market Place. Stewards are needed for Miss Vida Goldstein's reception at the Spa Pavilion, Felixstowe, on Saturday, April 29 (afternoon), and especially for the matinee at the Lyceum Theatre, Ipswich, on Wednesday, May 10. All able to help in this way are asked to send in their names to the organiser at the earliest date possible. Tickets for the matinee are going well, but many more canvassers are needed. Members and friends who have not already got tickets on sale or return are asked to communicate with Miss Hivoy immediately. Everyone will be delighted to learn that Mr. Taylor is very kindly conducting the orchestra on May 10, which will be composed of local ladies.  
Wednesday, April 26.—Hart Soham, Suffolk, At Home, Miss Leonora Tyson. Hostess: Mrs. Murrell, 3 p.m.

**North-Eastern Counties.****DONCASTER.**

Saturday, April 29.—Corn Exchange, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

**NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.**  
Office—77, Blackett Street.  
Organiser—Miss A. Williams.

Thanks to those members who kept the shop open during the organiser's absence. Will members and friends bear in mind the Whist Drive in the Victoria Hall, South Shields, on Tuesday, April 25? also the fact that Miss Mabel Atkinson, M.A., will be speaking on Wednesday in the afternoon and evening?  
Tuesday, April 25.—South Shields, Victoria Hall, Whist Drive, 7 p.m.  
Wednesday, April 26.—77, Blackett Street, Miss Mabel Atkinson, M.A., 3 and 7.30 p.m.

**SCARBOROUGH.**

Shop: 39, Huntriss Row.  
Hon. Sec.—Miss Suffield, 13, New Queen Street.  
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley.  
Local members will sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs in the loss of little Dorothy Stubbs, a brief notice of whose death appears on another page. Miss Adela Pankhurst had a rousing meeting on the Esplanade on Saturday. A sprinkling of Anti-men were present, one of whom said his experience was that only a few women in the country, (each down from London) wanted the vote. Miss Pankhurst put it to the vote and found that practically all the women voted for the resolution greatly to the man's discomfort. Will members make themselves responsible for sending at last one new person to every meeting if they cannot attend themselves? Many thanks to Miss Bremner for taking over the shop accounts.  
Wednesday, April 26.—39, Huntriss Row, 8 p.m.

**SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.**

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst.  
Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Archdale.  
Shop 25-26, Chapel Walk, Sheffield.  
Tel.: Broomhill 449.  
The Sheffield City Council passed a resolution calling upon the Government to grant full facilities to the

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84, FOXBERRY ROAD, BROCKLEY, S.E.

Women's Suffrage Bill now before Parliament. Will some one offer to contribute to a fund for getting a poster displayed at the Midland Station? It only costs 25s. per year. Tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's afternoon meeting will not be supplied except by request. Members are reminded of the members' meetings on Tuesdays. A very amusing poster has been kindly given by Mr. Hornabin. It represents Mr. Asquith reading Votes for Women.

Monday, April 24.—Wycliffe Chapel, Mothers' Meeting, Miss Adela Pankhurst, 3 p.m.  
Wednesday, April 26.—240, Duke-street. Drawing-room Meeting. Hostess, Miss Irons. 6.30 p.m.

#### YORK.

Office—2, New Street. Organiser—Miss Key-Jones.  
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Coultate, 33, Malbourn Street.

Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on April 28 is being thoroughly advertised, and readers are advised to book their seats without delay, either at Mrs. Arthur Anderson's, 44, Carey Street, or this office. More help is urgently needed to work up this important meeting. Will volunteers for canvassing, chalking, or those wishing to steward at Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting send in their names to the organiser, or call on her at the office? A collection is being made in order to rent a place at the railway bookstall for a Votes for Women poster. Will those ready to respond send subscriptions to Miss Key-Jones as soon as possible as it is important to apply for a place soon? Friends are reminded of the Jubilee Sale on May 6. Parcels or communications should be addressed to Mrs. Coultate at this office.  
Friday, April 23.—Festival Concert Rooms, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

#### North-Western Counties.

##### BIRKENHEAD.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. E. Abraham, 2, Kingsmead Road, 2.  
In reply to a deputation, Mr. Bigland, member for the Division, would not commit himself to anything definite with regard to May 5, but promised to give the whole question his most careful consideration. An open-air meeting will be held in the Haymarket on Saturday, April 29. Will members willing to help by chalking and paper-selling please notify the Secretary?

##### LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—11, Renshaw Street. Tel. 3761 Royal.  
Organiser—Miss Davies.  
Mrs. Avery and Miss Davies did break business with Votes for Women during the holidays. Other sellers are badly needed. There are so many good pitches in Liverpool.  
Friday, April 21.—11, Renshaw Street, Dr. Tate, Mrs. John Edwards, 8 p.m.

##### MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Tel. 1910 Central. Organiser—Miss Stephenson.  
There will be no At Home at the office to-night. Members will be delighted to hear that Mrs. Pankhurst has promised to visit the Manchester district for a week, a little later on, and Miss Stephenson will be glad to receive offers of drawing-rooms, etc., for meetings, particularly among unconverted people. Anyone requiring tickets for the Manchester boxes at the Albert Hall demonstration on June 17 should apply to the office at once; tickets, 2s. 2d. each. Seats in other parts of the hall should also be secured early. Manchester must muster in strong force on this date. Miss Stephenson is anxious to receive further names of those wishing to join the deputation—should this be necessary. Speakers, stewards, and chalkers are needed for the open-air campaign, which will commence shortly. Meetings will be held all over Manchester and district. Will members let the organiser know of pitches in their own districts?  
Friday, April 28.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, 7.30 p.m.

##### PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Mrs. Rigby, 61, Glover's Court, Preston. Miss Johnson, the Hydro, Lytham.  
Members and sympathisers in Preston, Lytham and Chorley are asked to make the following meetings widely-known amongst their friends:  
Friday, April 21.—41, Glover's Court, Business Meeting, 7.30 p.m.  
Friday, April 22.—Assembly Rooms, Public Hall, Demonstration. Miss Hornbloom, M.A., Lady Stout, Mr. Henry Austin, 8 p.m.

##### SOUTHPORT.

Office—1, Post Office Avenue, Lord Street.  
Hon. Sec.—Ethel Ashby.  
Miss Marks spoke splendidly on Saturday last, taking as her subject the Position of Women in the labour market to-day and in the past ages, when all work was performed in the home. Mr. Clarke also gave a brief speech from the chair, which was much appreciated. Will any Liverpool member willing to speak (on any

Saturday afternoon) on the shore kindly communicate with Miss Duxfield? Received for the Library 3 vols. on the Suffrage Movement covering a period of 40 years.

#### WALLASEY.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mahood, Barnburgh Bridge, Llanes; Mrs. F. Heathcote, 31, Martin Lane, Llanes.  
The debate on "When Women get the Vote, What Effect is it likely to have on Moral Progress in National Affairs?" held on Monday last at the Mainwaring Road, was splendidly attended. Miss Farquharson, B.A. (sec. of the Political Reform League), came from Liverpool, and gave a most interesting address, which was much appreciated by all. Local members are specially invited to a debate on this (Friday) evening. Subject: "Will the Enfranchisement of Women tend to Progress?" and all are asked to read or speak for five minutes. This will be a great help to "would-be" speakers, and it is to be hoped all will do their best to be present. Members are again reminded to do their utmost to increase the sale of Votes for Women. Much has been done already in that direction. The number sold weekly is now nearly seven dozen; but there is much more to be done.  
Monday, April 24.—1, Mainwaring Road, Committee Meeting, 6.30 p.m.; 1, Mainwaring Road, Debate, Mrs. Abraham, Mrs. Mahood, 8 p.m.

#### Scotland.

##### ABERDEEN.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Lucy Nicholson, 61, Queen's Road.  
The sale of Votes for Women is still increasing, and it is hoped that a still larger consignment will soon be ordered, as arrangements have been made to hold frequent members' meetings, and at these meetings, to ask every member to undertake to sell a certain number of papers. Next week it is likely that an open-air meeting will be held, and a drawing-room meeting the following week.

##### DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—61, Nethergate. Organiser—Miss Fraser-Smith, M.A. Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.  
Saturday, April 22.—Flower Market, Stall, 2 to 10 p.m.  
Tuesday, April 25.—61, Nethergate, Mrs. Kington Parkes, 8 p.m.

##### FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Org. Sec.—Rev. Edward Clark, 1, Burns Road, Harlesden, London, N.W. Hon. Cor. Sec.—Miss Hatty Baker, 35, Hartington Villas, Hove.

At the Rectory Road, Congregational Church a most successful meeting was held on April 11. The Rev. C. Fleming Williams presided. Mrs. Philip Snowden emphasised the Suffrage as one of the greatest possible moral factors. Other speakers were Rev. T. Wheatley, Dr. Rushbrooke, Rev. H. Clark, Rev. Evan Williams and Lady Spicer. On Tuesday, April 25, a meeting will be held at the Y.M.C.A., Old Steine, Brighton, at 8.15; and a Suffrage service on May 4 at Bloomsbury Central Church at 8 p.m., when the Rev. T. Phillips, B.A., will preach on "Christ and Womanhood." The Church League invite members to their "Day of Intercession" on May 5.

##### MEETING AT DERRY.

We are asked to announce that a meeting of the Derry branch of the Irish Women's Suffrage Society will take place on Tuesday, April 5. Members here are working against great difficulties on account of local political feeling. It is hoped, therefore, that every possible support will be given to this meeting.

##### IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE, LONDON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Pearce, 31, Delaney Street, N.W.  
The next meeting of this branch will be held on Tuesday next, April 25, at 8 p.m., at the Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand. The meetings are quite free and open to men and women, and a good attendance of Irish friends is hoped for.

##### IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Office—Antient Concert Buildings, St. Brunswick Street, Dublin.  
On Tuesday, April 11, Miss Deborah Webb read a paper on "Woman's Sphere." Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington in the chair. Miss Webb also read a stirring poem inspired

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by the last militant deputation to Westminster. Mr. McDougall defended the movement against some of its recent "Sinn Féin" critics as a progressive and necessary one. After a lively discussion Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington thanked members and sympathisers for their co-operation with regard to the Census protest, which, in spite of the special difficulties of the Irish Act, had been an unqualified success. On Monday, April 10, the Farnham Council passed unanimously a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill.

Owing to lack of space the report of the Munster Women's Franchise League is unavoidably held over.

##### CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln.  
Offices—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.  
On May 4 a meeting will be held at the Hope Rooms, Heene Road, Worthing, to inaugurate the Worthing branch. Chairman, Rev. J. P. Fallows; speakers, Hon. Mrs. Hanley, and Rev. C. Hinscliff. Meetings are to take place at Worcester, May 2; Shrewsbury, May 10; and Oswestry, May 11. On Friday, May 6, the Royal Chapel of the Savoy will be open all day for prayer and meditation; addresses at 11 and 3 by Rev. Claud Hinscliff, and at 6.30 by Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Chaplain of the Savoy. Members

are requested to help in the sale of tickets for the May Mission meetings, which will be held at Oulton Hall, Tuesday, May 16, 8 p.m.; chairman, Rev. Canon Wilson, of Worcester; speakers, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., and others.

##### THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Organiser—Miss Helen Ogston.  
Office—4, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).

A campaign has been arranged in the St. Leonards and Rye districts. On Monday, April 24, Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Helen Ogston will speak at the St. Leonard's shop, 5, Grand Parade, at 4 p.m. On Tuesday, April 25, Miss Ogston will speak at the Tower Road School at 8 p.m. On Wednesday, April 26, there will be an evening meeting at the Cinque Ports Assembly Rooms, Rye, when Lady Brassey has promised to take the chair. On Thursday, April 27, Mr. Cecil Chapman will speak at an evening meeting in the Institute at Hythe. Office At Home.—On Tuesday, April 25, Mr. Reginald Pott will speak at 4.15 p.m. in the enlarged office which his kindness and that of Miss Jessie Green and Mrs. Cecil Chapman, has enabled the Committee to secure. Guarantees are still needed for one quarter of the rent. Who will make it up before April 25?

## ALFRED DAY

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